THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 1.

A. G. HODGES, T. J. TODD & J. W. FINNELL and privileges to be extended to all. And I did not feel authorized, as I represented, in part. a UNDER THE FIRM OF

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KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

MR. R. SUTTON. CHIEF REPORTER. TO STEEL 17, 14 47 [Proceedings Continued.]

EVENING SESSION.

to cause the commissioners of revenue for the year 1550, to take in and return to his office the number of legal voters in their respective conn-

The convention resumed the consideration of Mr. DAVIS' resolution, on which the debate was postponed from Saturday night to the eveing session this day.
Mr. SPALDING. When canvassing for the

seat I have the honor to occupy in this convention, I told my constituents that I expected to I have been so, not having attempted to address it before. I promosed them that I would east my votes with as much propriety and justice at the most talented and learned orator in the body. So far I have reedemed my plaige. And, had it not been for the resolution of the gentleman from Bourbon, and the manner in which he spoke on the subject of it, I would not have troubled the house now. I shall not detain the convention long, for I have but little to say, and speaktion long, for I have but little to say, and speaking is not my forte, leaving been more accustomed to handle the plough. I am aware of the heavy metal before me—a gentleman who is learned, and one of the best and most skilful debaters in this country, whose experience as well in the councils of this state as in those of the nation, have been great—and therefore I

osition and cannot give it my support. I regard or.

aris happy land as an asylum and refuge for the control of the founders of Maryland was oppressed of all nations. We have plenty of room. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He was a formollous and millions of people. If were ceive, gentleman of high character, talents and accomplishments, who, from the purest motives, our shores, without exacting this long probation had embraced the principles of the roman cathodren them, many of whom bring money with olic faith. He made an open profession of his I will real an extract from a speech of the late Judge Gaston, delivered in the conven-

"Oppressors in all ages and in all countries, set up pretexts for oppression, and among the excuses under which the exclusion of irish eathto be justified, the calumnies that catholics own a foreign aliegiance and admit a dispensing England, contemplating an act of justice to these abased men, solumly proposed a set of in any presence whatever? Third, Is there a principle in the tenents of the catholic faith. principle in the tenents of the which eatholies are justified in not keeping fault with heretics, or other persons differing from cither of a public or private nature? To these questions the Universities of Paris, Louvain, Aleata, Salamanea and Valadolid, after expressing their astonishment that it could be thought necessary at the close of the 18th century, and in a country so enlightened as England, to propose such enquiries, severally and unanimously answered: 1st. That the Pope, or Cardinais, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, has not and have not any civil authorior within the realm of England. 2dly. That the Pope, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, cannot absolve ar dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance upon any pretext whatsoever; and 3dly That their is no principle in the tenets of the catholic faith, by which eathough the catholic faith the catholic fait hes are justified in not keeping faith with here-tics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinious, in transactions either of a pubie or a private nature.

I think this is conclusive evidence against the gentleman's declaration that we owe civil allegiance to the Pope of Rome. Where, I and ask, did the gentleman get his authority? He obtained it, I suppose, from some protestant tempt, to mar the seems of harmony and moral controversial work. I have nothing to say beauty, and, for a short time, it unfortunately

lagainst the protestants, but I wish equal rights and privileges to be extended to all. And I did

country which has a considerable number of catholics in it, to sit here and hear their tenets misrepresented, abused, and vilified as they were v the quotations which the gentleman has read in support of his argument. With regard to publications in the newspapers in relation to the controversies between the catholics and protestants, I have been used to them all my life. Let the two squabble and quarrel as they may, for then there is less danger of uniting church and state. And I would not care if they wrangled even more than they now do. I believe the gen-tleman said he would rather have the Mormons

here, and he compared—
Mr. DAVIS (interupting.) I did not compare
the Mormons with the Catholies. I said if the
Mormons were disposed to settle here, as many of them were foreigners, I should be in favor of

Mr. SPALDING. Well, it is pretty near com paring us with them. I owe no allegiance to any man, or set of men, under heaven, save the commonwealth of Kentucky, and to the governstate has delegated, or given up some of her powers to 1. I owe no allegiance to the Pope of Rame, arto the exidinals, bishops, or priests; and they have no right to send any persons here to the co. I have no right to send any persons here there is a send any persons here is a send any persons here. dared to do it, he might be called to account by On the motion of Mr. MERIWETHER it was Resolved. That the second auditor be directed to cause the commissioners of revenue for the ing for months, perhaps for years, and I dont know but all his life. I, however, shall make another extract from Judge Gaston's speech :

"Sir, although this alliance of religion and the civil power did not take place for many cen-turies after christiauity was first promulgated to the world, it became at length so general, that when the American colonies were settled, there was no country in Europe which had not its established church. In the train of this establishment, followed all the usual consequences of intolerance and persecution. He who did not pelieve according to law, was punished as a dis-oval subject. Degraded, fixed, imprisoned, plundered and proscribed at home, because of he exercise of man's noblest prerogative, the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, different sects of European christiaus fled from this detested tyranny to the Western side of the Atlantic. And here it was that religion was emancipated from her thraldom. land of conscience adopted as a political axiom. and placed at the very foundation of civil in stitutions. Sir, the honor, the immortal honor of heing the first to assert this noble truth, beongs to the illustrious founders of the catholic Every friend of freedom well in the councils of this state as in those of the nation, have been great—and therefore I stand no chance of competing with him in those respects. I shall, however, express myself in a plan and simple manner, so that every gendeman will comprehend my remarks.

The resolution of the gentleman from Bourbon proposes, if I understand it, that persons caning from Europe to this country to settle shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage until they shall have been here twenty-one years from the time of declaring their intention to become cit zens. I object to the gentleman's proposition and cannot give it my support. I regard can be apply land 2s an asylum and refuge for the content of the founders of Maryland. Every friend of freedom throughout the world owes a large debt of gratitude to these benefactors of the human race. Let me avail myself of the occasion to lay before the committee some notices of them and of their doings, well worthy to be remembered, and which I have taken chiefly from a highly respectable work, "Bancroft's history of the United States." The research, love of truth and ability, by which this work is characterized, render it an authority on all matters of our early history, and on this subject especially, there is nothing to fear from any projudice or partiality of the author.

from them, many of whom bring money with them, we shall be increasing the wealth of the country, and at the same time putting money into the treasury. Whilst the gentleman from of the two Secretaries of state to dames the country, and at the same time putting money surrelider the high office which he field as one into the treasury. Whilst the gentleman from of the two Secretaries of state to James the Bourbon and myself are citizens of Kentucky first. While secretary, he had obtained a patent by the accident of birth, there are thousands for the southern promontory of Newfoundwho cambber from choice, their object being to land, and had expended much money in a fruitseek a permanent residence in the "land of the less attempt to settle its rugged and sterile free and the home of the brave." Why is it, shores. He afterwards obtained a patent for a free and the home of the brave." Why is it, when we have an almost boundless country, with a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, we should refuse to afford them a home amongst us unless they comply with the harsh requirements set forth in the resolution of the gentleman from Bourbon. Is the gentleman afra I that these foreigners will overrun the country? I cannot attempt to notice all the apprehensions, misgivings, and objections expressed and entertained by him, more particularly in relation to the Roman catholic immigrants from Europe. He seems to be seriously alarmed indeed. And why? Because he is afraid they will subvert the government, as they, algraned indeed. And why? Recause he is afraid they will subvert the government, as they, he says, one allegiance to the Pope of Rome. Now, this is a fact which I deny, and I will, in support of the position I assume, avail myself of this occasion to read some authorities on the power, by establishing the legislative franchises of the people, so he took from them the means of being intolerant in religion, by securing to tion of North Carolina, called to amend the constitution of that state, and held in 1835:

all present and future liege people of the English King, without distinction of sect or party free leave to transport themselves and their families to Maryland. Christianity was by the charter excuses under which the exclusion of irish eath-olies from a share of political power was sought given to any seet, and equality in religious rights not less than in civil freedom, was assured." [1 Bancroft's History, 260.] ** Calvert deserves to ront oaths, were most impudently insis-The late Mr. Pitt, as prime Minister of law-givers of all ages. He was the first in the England, contemplating an act of justice to these abused men, solumly proposed a set of in terrogatories to these charges to several of the most celebrated catholic Theological Universities in Europe. Suffer me to call your attention to some of these, and to their answers. The following questions were proposed: First, has the Pope, or have the Cardinals, or any body of men, or has any individual of the church of Rome, any civil authority, nower, inrisdiction or mild forbearance of a proprietary adopted to Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or pre-eminence whatever, within the realm of England. Second, Cau the Pape, or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, absolve or dispense his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretence whatever? Third be there are the governor of Maryland, "I will not any pretence whatever? Third be there are allegiance, upon their oath of allegiance, upon their oath of the governor of Maryland, "I will not be myself or any other first which had been as yet unexplored, the mild forbearance of a proprietary adopted religious freedom as the basis of the state." [Ditto, 262.] "Memorable was the character of the Maryland institutions. Every other country had persecuting laws." "I will not all the governor of Maryland, "I will not be myself or any other than the character of the state." troable, molest, or discountenance any person spect of religion." "Under the mild justitu-tions and munificence of Baltimore, the dreary wildcrness soon bloomed with the swarming life and activity of prosperous settlements; the roman catholics oppressed by the laws of England, were sure to find a peaceful asylum in the rolestants were sheltered against protestant intol profestants were sheatered against protestant intoferance." [Do. 266.] Yes, sir, while the puritans persecuted the Episcopalians in New England, and the Episcopalians persecuted the Puritans in Virginia, the oppressed of every Province found freedom and security in Maryland.
"The disfranchised friends of prelacy from Massachusetts, and the puritaus from Virginia were welcome to an equality of political right in the Roman catholic province of Maryland' Ditto, 277.] The early history of Maryland is one on which the eye delights to dwell; it is the history of benevolence, gratitude and toleration. The bic grapher of Baltimore could with truth assert, what his government, in conformity with his strict and repeated injunctions had nev er given disturbance to any person in Maryland. for matters of religion; that the colonists enjoyed freedom of conscience not less than freedom of presion of conscience not less than freedom of person and estate, as amply as ever did any people in any place of the world," [Ditto, 277*] There was one attempt, a most ungrateful attempt, to mar the scene of harmony and moral

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

succeeded. After the dissolution in England of the long parliament, and the assumption of all power by the lond protector Cromwell, some of his followers in this country seized the government of Maryland, and administered the affairs of the province by a board of commissioners. The result is thus described by the Eistorian:—

"Intelerance followed upon this arrangement for parties in Maryland had become identified with religious sects. The puritans, ever the and equally so to a hereditary proprietary, contended carnestly for civil liberty; buthad neither the gratitude to respect the rights of the government by which they had been received and fostered, nor magnanimity to continue the tolerwir of the grantude to respect the rights of the government by which they had been received and fostered, nor magnanimity to continue the toleration to which alone they were indebted for their continuance in the colony. A new assembly convened at Pathxent, acknowledged the authority of Cronwell, but it also exasperated the whole Romish party by their wanton disfranchisement. An act concerning religion confirmed the freedom of concience, movided the liberaty were not extended to popery, prelucy, or licentiousness of opinion." (Pretty extensive exceptions!) "Yet Cronwell, remote from the scene of strife, was not betrayed by his religions prejudices into an approbation of the ungrateful decree. He commanded the commissioners not to busy themselves about religion, but to settle the sivil government." Pitt. 25:

I think Oliver Cromwell was right in saying they should attend to the civil government and let religion alone. Here we see our forefathers fled from the oppressions and intolerance of Europeans of the proposition of the times and let religion alone. Here we see our forefathers fled from the oppressions and intolerance of Europe when the tolerathe and railroads and railroads and railroads and railroads and railroads and relegans.

rope in regard to religion, and came to the new world—our puritanical forefathers, who were protestants. And how long had they been here themselves, before they raised the standard of persecution against the Episcopalians and the Quakers, and banished Roger Williams, one of the best men the world ever produced, from the face of civil society into the savage world, where he planted the colour of the savage world, where he planted the colour of the savage world, where face of civil society into the savage world, where he planted the colony of Rhode Island, and es-

tablished in it free principles?

Now, 1 do not bring up this thing of protestant intolerance for the purpose of giving any offence to any one here, however humble he may be. But, I increly mention it to prove that nei ther party can be trusted. The trouble in Eng land began with the church and state united the gentleman need not tell me that the were the first to practice intolerance; for I have shown here that that is not the fact. As to the tenets of the catholies, it is not my purpose to expound them. I was reared a enth-olic, and I am as firm as the rock of ages in that faith; but I do not practice it as I ought to do, and more the shame for me. The gentleman quoted a little from Washington, and I will also do so; his language being contained in the following extracts from Judge Gaston's speech:

"But it has been objected, that the catholic re-

igion is unfavorable to freedom—nay, even incompatible with republican institutions. Ingen-

ions speculation on such matters are worth lit-tle, and prove still less. Let me ask who obthe and prove still less. Bet me ask who obtained the great charter of English freedom, but the eatholic prelates, and Barons, at Runnymede? The oldest—the purest democracy on earth, is the little eatholic republic of St. Marino, not a no one will doubt his talents. But he is like an no one will doubt his talents. the little eatholic republic of St. Marino, not a day's journey from Itome. It has existed now for fourteen hundred years, and is so jealous of arbitrary power, that the executive authority is divided between two governors, who are elected every three months. Was William Tell, the founder of Swiss liberty, a royalist? Are the catholics of the swiss emtons in love with tyranny? Are the Irish catholics friends to passive obedience and non-resistance? Was Lafavette, Putaski, or Koseinsko, a foe to civil freedom? Was Charles Carroll, of Carrollon, unwilling to jeopard fortine in the cause of liberty? Let me give you, however, the testimony of George Washington. On his accession to the Presidency, he was addressed by the American eatholics, who, adverting to the restrictions on their worship, then existing in some of the states, express them caves thus: "The prospect of national prosperity is peculiarly pleasing to uson another account; because, while our country of the political character of native Americanism, I should have been content to have suffered it to assume other account; because, while our country or many from Bourbon, (Mr. Davis.) confined himself to the political character of native Americanism, I should have been content to have suffered it in assumential to the restrictions on their worship, then existing in some of the states. m another account; because, while our country preserves her freedom and independence, we shall have a well-founded title to claim from her justice the equal rights of citizenship, as the price of our blood spilt under your eye, and of our common exertions for her defence, under your auspicious conduct." This great man, who was interly ineapable of flattery and deceit, utters in answer the tollowing sentiments, which I give in his own words: "As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community, are equally entitled to the pro-tection of civil government. I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality; and I presume that your fellow-citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of ernment, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman catholic faith is professed." By the hye, sir, I would pause for a moment to call the attention of this committee to some of the names subscribed to this address. Among them are those of John Carroll, the first Roman catholic bishop in the United States, Clarles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Thomas Fitzsimmons. For the character of these distinguished men, if they needed youchers, I would confidently call on the venerable president of this convention. Bishop Car roll was one of the best of men and most humble and devout of christians. I shall never forget a tribute to his memory paid by the good and venerable protestant bishop White, when von-trasting the piety with which the christian Carroll met death, with the cold trilling that characterized the last moments of the sceptical was more honerable to the piety of the dead, or to the charity of the living prelate. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of American Independence—at whose death both houses of the legislature of North Carolina unanimously testified their grief, as at national bereavement! Thomas Fitzsin me of the illustrious convention that frame constitution of United States, and for sever al years the representative in congress of the city of Philadelphia. Were these, and such as e, foes to freedom and unfit for republicans? Would it be dangerous to permit such men to be sheriffs or constables in the land? Read the funeral culogium of Charles Carroll, delivered at Rome by bishop England-one of the greatest ornaments of the American catholic church a foreigner indeed by hirth, but an American by adoption, and who, on becoming an American, solemnly abjured all allegiance to every foreign king, prince, and potentate whatever-that culc giann which wasso much carped at by English roy alists and English tories—and I think you will find it democratic enough to suit the taste and find an echo in the heart of the sternest repullican amongst us. Catholics are of all countries—of all governments—of all political creeds In all, they are taught that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world—and that it is their duty to render unto Casar the things which are

church and state being united in Europe has fur-nished the gentleman with some truths; but he must recollect a great many of them originated out of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Judg-ing from the manner in which he recited them here, one would suppose that the Pope had com-manded those horrible and inhuman atrovities to be committed, or that if he did not do that, 1828, when O'Connell was canvassing the

Cresar's, and unto God the things which are

passed and gone forever.

In Europe, of late years, liberty of conscience has made rapid strides in most of the countries of that hemisphere. Can there be any danger apprehended from the catholics that now come rom Europe-any alarm felt that they will subvert this government? I imagine not. There cannot be. There is no danger while the gentleman from Bourbon stands ready on the watchtower, to sound the toesin of alarm. There is no danger where he is; and when he is gone here will be thousands and tens of thousand. of Presbyterian preachers ready to sound the toesin. But, I repeat, there is no danger on the face of the earth. The checks and balances in our form of government are too many, to admit of a doubt as to its stability. I am astonished at the extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Borrhon. I came here to the legislature once, and I was very much propossessed in favor of the gentleman then, and I was almost induced to vote for him as a senator of the United States. If there had not been a democrat to vote for, I would have voted for him; but it happened there was a democrat, and I was glad of it. And

son of an Irishman; but he has thought proper o interweave with it an unjustifiable assaulupon the religion of a respectable, honest, and loyal portion of this great community—misle doubtless by anthorities to which he trusted, to quotations which he had not sifted thoroughly he has thrown himself upon a sea of declama tion, calculated to arouse the worst passions of human heart, to engender a fanatical spirit which, if carried out, will head ultimately to the overthrow of our liberties. As was eloquently said by my young friend from Louisville, in his reply, (for which reply, with the warm feelings of an Irish and catholic heart I thank him.) th endency of the whole of the gentleman's speech is a stab at the right of suffrage, and though the foreign catholic may first fall a victim to this modern political religion, the poor man of all denominations, must follow him to the grave

of a nation's liberties. When, sir, was this new system first ushered into light. Born of fanaticism, watered with blood, and lighted on its path of destruction by the flames which consumed the Charlestown convent, it would long since have made the east mad with its infernal orgies, but even crime stands aghast at its own enormity, and sentiment the ultima ratio recepublica withheld its eight or nine years since, a certain faction in the purlicus of Philadelphia, lead by Louis C. Levin, evoked its spirit to preside over burning churches, and libraries, and miduight murder There sir, while the sanctuary of the living God blazed, and devils in the form of med loor immigrant, the citizen of a free land by marked as the expiatory sacrifice, to be offered upon the altar of this modern political high riest, who, if I mistake not, is a Jew by descei Yes, sir, of the tribe of Caiphas—he who clam-ored that a God might die, lest the temporal power of the Herods of Juda should pass to the eck Nazarene-he, Louis C. Levin shouted should have been enacted in a land set apart and consecrated as the home of the oppress-

It may be that my notions are peculiar, but in them I have all faith. I believe that this land was made to receive the teening millions of the old world, and that when population treats closely hereafter on the heels of subsistence, the same wise providence, which created this conti-ment, will, from the hallow of his Almighty hand in the broad Pacific, upheave another, to receive the redundant population of this hemisphere God's providence must afford to the suffering millions of his creatures a refuge from want, or he has made the laws of increase in population o contravene his other work.

But to return to native Americanism prope Where do you suppose it had its first origi will tell the gentleman from Bourbon, though, if family traditions may furnish him the same. Native Americanism is but Orangeism transferred from the north and east of Ireland to the free land of America. 'Tis the same foul spirit which, on the 12th of May in each year since the battle of the Boyne, has congregated its thousands in Ireland, with their Orange saskes and muskets, to provoke the eatholic to con-flict, backed as those Orangemen have been by an Orange magistracy—an Orange nobility—and to a great extent, an Orange church of England hierarchy. It was this spirit which, in the year was cognizant and covertly encouraged those ty of Clare, for a seat in the Imperial Parlia deeds to be done. Now, I deny the fact; he has been misinformed. He has been reading from the was stirring heaven and earth to defeat his re-

produced—a hell-hound of party—a fanatic, and extortioner—was his opponent—that a party of Orange police, headed by an English Major, passed a cabin inhabited by a poor widow and seven children—only one of whom was ald enough to assist his mother in maintaining her family—and without provocation, fired upon these children, innocently playing on the green, and killed three of them, among whom was the poor widow's stay. Sir, the spirits that fired the party above alluded to, animates the native American party here. Of, course I do not include the gentleman from Bourbon. He has been seized with a certain political manness, whose effects he does not see, nor fully comprehend; but yet, even he would scorn such cruelty. I could multiply instances of this kind—I could take you back to the year 1690, and from that time up to the present. I could present you with a series of horrors, such as no people, save the sons of the lone sea-girt isle, ever had to endure.

what occurred in last May in the county Down, in the kingdom of Ireland. In violation of the queen's proclamation, issued in virtue of the act of 1st Victoria, to suppress secret pulitical societies, directed both against the Orangemen and P bloomien, the Orangemen of Po in assembled at the Earl or Roden's, and after his intlamable address delivered by the Earl, and free libations to the "glorious, pious, and immortal memury of William the Third," they marehed upon Dollys Brae, guarded by the bayouts of a whole regiment of queen's troops, and the magistrates of the country, and slaughtered without cause forty programment. without cause forty poor catholics. They fell nuresisting before the bayonets of the infuriated Orangemen, and a fanatic suldiery, and, as yet, no one of the officers, civil or military, who assisted at that murder, has been brought to jus-

I do not attribute this to protestantism; no, sir. Far he it from me to do such a thing. I give it as a cause why the Irishman loves liberty for itself, and not involuntarily as the gentleman and sett, and not involuntarily as the gentleman and myself do, both being native born. We are citizens of a republic, because our mothers lived here; they, because the holy fire of freedom burned freely in their bosons, and because in their native homes they were slaves. The gentleman says they do not inderstand the genius of our government—nor does by a four There. d our government-nor does he, I fear. comprehend the true genius of liberty—they love liberty for herself, as a true man loves the wife of his heart. He loves it because it ministers to his ambition. Such is human nature.

Will the gentleman from Bourbon examinwill the gentreman nom Bourbon examine critically the history of England, and he will find there, on every page from the time of Strong bow, the general of Henry II, to the year 1829, (when catholic emancipation became a law,) the wrone and oppressions of poor Ireland written in her mode. Sir, under all circumstances she had a strong to the search of the strong to the search of has s fered—and suffering, she has rebelled, she has rought, and she has fallen, but her spirit, the national mind, remains uncrushed.

Famine, it is true, in the last few years, has made her desolate, and death has enthroned himself on her services.

self on her green hills. A population which, three years ago, was estimated at 8,000,000, is now stated by the London Times at a little up-

"The Niobe of nations, there she stands Chitdress and crowntess in her voicetess woe. And when she appeals for a home to those who and when she appears for a home to mose who inhabit a great country for which the Irishman fought, and many died, shall it be said to him, go back to your earthly channel house! America, when the storm of war hovered over her, received you with embraces, but now that she is strong and vigoto's, she has forgoner has charity. Such, sir, is not the spirit of this people. The Sabines, introduced to Kume after the

more profoundly the spirit of her government than the Komans themselves, because they were new to her liberties-the Romans felt it less because it is the nature of man to be satiated will looks from his continental, or his island home, npon the beantiful and gorgeous governmen which our fathers of 1776 have provided, as the wanderer does on an oasis in the desert—an island of palms, betokening a refreshing spring But, sir, shall those springs be dried up—shall those waters be turned to the bitter salt that pervades the sea—shall those palms be hewn down, and no landmark of liberty be left upon

down, and no landmark of liberty be left upon the desert waste of life?

Such is the tendency of the gentleman's doctrine. We would rationally suppose he was one of those pilgrim fathers, who, escaping persecution at home, persecuted the Quaker upon the virgin soil of America.

I would ask the gentleman, who was the first to proclaim, on this side of the Atlantic, civil and religious liberty. I will tell him—Marylaml! a colony of eatholics, founded by a eatholic Irish lord, and composed, at the time the covenant of St. Mary's was made, almost exclusively of Irishmen; and yet the gentleman fears y of Iri-hmen; and yet the gentleman fear-

Strange perversion! Strange derangement of great mind; for I yield my tribute to that of many, that

"He was born for much more.

I would ask this convention to look back upo the history of this country. Go back to 1774. Whose voice was first raised to cheer the colonies in their work of political redemption? It was in their work of political redemption? It was that of Irishmen, assembled in the city of Duhin, under the patriotic O'Connor and the eloquent Flood. They cheered us to the conflict. Nor did they stop at this; they shipped to America stalwart men who, from Lexington to Monmonth, proved in the language of blood, that they loved liberty and hated oppression. Sir, the gentleman has quoted from Washington to show that he did not favor foreign in uniquality. Who protected this galaxy and according to the content of t

gration. Who protected this gallant and good battle of Brandywine? Marylanders! who foreign catholies in a great measure. Who is said to have written the song called the Irish Washington; and a prouder tribute wa never paid to a gallant people. Who secures the southern army after Gates had fled at Cam olic Prussian, from Coblintz. Who stood by hi Pennsylvaniaus; who, according to the gentle man from Bourbon, could not speak the Englis language, and the Irishmen of the Maryland line. May God grant me, that in all difficulties of this life, I may find Dutchmen and Irishmen

The gentleman has forgotten the republics of the middle ages in his enthusiasm. Ite has for gotten that they were catholic. Milan, Venice, Padua, Genoa, Pisa, Piacenza or Placentia. Modena, Lucea, Florence, and many others. Who headed these people against oppression? I answer their bishops and their priests. Let him read Muratori's Annals, and he will teach him, that catholies never opposed the diffusior of human liberty.

Has the delegate from Bourbon ever read the ristory of the little republic of San Marino, with only twelve miles square, and a population of 23,000? Who protected it? The Pope. Dic Napoleon attack it? No, sir, he did not. 1 stood for fourteen hundred years, a monn ment of catholic tolerance, and an attack upon t, would have outraged the nural sentiment of the world. Has he heard of the republic of Andorra in the Spanish Pyrenees? Daubtless Andorra, in the Spanish ryrenees: Daubitess he has. That republic is catholic—a pure democracy—presided over by officers of its own choice, and protected by the Bishop of Urgil.

Yet, forsooth, catholicism is inimical to human

NO. 74.

liberty. There is a prudery in the gentleman's political fears 1 cannot comprehend.

From the birth of Christ—the delivery of the gentile—to the present day, that church has taught liberty. In all ages, from the time the manger cradled God—attracted the wise men of the ast-to the time whose sands are now wasting fast before us, her tenets have been the same. She has taught one God, one faith, one baptism,

and universal love.

The gentleman has charged catholicism with being cruel. I admit, sir, there have been times when princes, who professed the catholic faith, have been oppressive to their protestant subjects. This I deplore. No man feels more sensibly than I do, the cruelties inflicted by the French under Louis XIV, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They were unjust and uncalled for; but they sprung not from the religion, but the heart of the minister.

of the minister.

The gentleman has spoken of Frederic II, of Germany, (one of the latter Kaisirs,) being compelled to yield allegiance to the Pope. I would call his attention to Sismondi's Italian Republics, to prove, most satisfactorily, that the Pope warred with Frederic to secure Italian in the cay of the property of the same temperature from what she Pope warred with Frederic to secure Italian independence—to save Lombardy from what she
now suffers from the house of Austria, and
against which, in the last two years, she has
freely shed her blood, headed and led on by the
catholic Archbishop of Milan. He spoke also
of the Bavarian, Henry IV, who secured the empire by fraud, and sought to do what his greater predecessor failed in doing, the subjugation
of the Lombard states; and tailed, because a
Pope, who loved liberty, headed the armies of
independence, and at the battle of Alessandria,
beat him and took him, and restored him to his
empire on condition he would not further molest

empire on condition he would not further molest the Lombards. By this, the Pope, in his tem-poral domain, profitted nothing; the people gained much, and the world learned a sense of

gained much, and the world learned a sense of right; and yet the gentleman urges this act of the Pope as a violation of his pastoral duty.

Sir, since christianity hegan, from Peter, first Pope, to the present, they have been friends of rational liberty. They have not been agrarian—they have not been entopian; but they have looked to the substantial blessings which each scheme of liberty promised. Catholics do not deny but that there have been a few had Popes; men who, though vested with the tiara, have men who, though vested with the tiara, have looked alone to the influence of temporal power. Of this number is Alexander VI, one of the Borgias. But I defy the gentleman, or any one else, to point to one change in doctrine during their reigns—one variation from the ancient faith, which was promulgated from the time christianity had birth in the care. christianity had birth in the east. The gentle-

olic and protestant, but the dogmas of the churches, to acquaint myself thoroughly with their areana, and not to stick in the bark. I think I have done so. He has gone to receive the reward of a life spent in the service of his adopted country, and the maintenance of the faith, while 1, of his sons, stand alone; but the principles of right and wrong, I learned under him, shall never leave me, and his memory shall be as a pole star to me through the wanderings

It will be recollected by this body that in 1828, Daniel O'Connell was elected to the British parliament from the county of Clare. Sir Vesey Fitzgerald contested his election, and when O'Connel was required to swear that cath-olicity, taught reballion, and disorder, and sedi-tion, he refused the vile oath. What was the Though one of the greatest lawyers of the world, he was ejected from parliament, and a new writ of election was issued. He offered again; was again elected, and the house of commons, fearing the people, caused a committee to be raised, and directed them to enquire of the catholic college of Maynooth, in Ireland; the the college of Lonvain, in Belgium; of Bologna, in Italy, and the college of Cologne, in Prussia, and I think the Propaganda of Rome, if the catholics owed civil or temporal allegiance to the Pope; and they all answered no. Dr. Doyle, one of the most distinguished catholic theologians who ever lived, asserted the same; and further, that such a doctrine had never existed in the church. And yet, the gentleman, on the authority of Elliott, an American, asserts the reverse. As did the senior gentleman, of Louisville, I would advise him to read more, and to feel that the same God made u- all. I claim nothing, as a cathelic, from him, which I do not fully and freely accord to him as a protestant. In the language of the song of the pilgrim fa-

What matters it to me if the gentleman be a Socialist, a Fourierite, or a Moslem, if, in the exercise of his civil duties, he be a good c tizen? Nothing. What if, as the Pariah on bended knee at sunrise and sunset, he worships the eter-nal fire which he dreams to be a God? Nothing. What sir, if at the call of the Muezzium, on the rising of the sin and the going down thereof, he hant alo id, with his face towards Me ca, "there is no God but God, and Mahonaet is his prophet?" Nothing. Sir, we here are all equals. The agis of civil and religious liberty is over propher?" Nothing. Sir, we here are all equals. The argis of civil and religious liberty is over us all. While ever one star of the proud galaxy, which has lighted American valor to victory, remains undinaned—while ever a stripe remains untarnished on our national colors, the great truth of civil and religious liberty will remain enthroned in the hearts of the people, though demagagues may endeavor to destroy its effica-

Who was General Jackson-to name whom is enough to excite the fiveliest enot one of the American heart? The son of an Iri hman Who was Richard Montgomery, who watered one of the earliest fields of the revolutionary struggle with his blood, and oftered up his life as a saccious to his advantagement. rifice to his adopted countrymen? He, ton, was an Irishman. Who was the Baron Steuben? An an Irishman. Who was the Earon Steuben? An exited Prussian, who songht a home in the wilderness, and fought for its libertics. Who was De Kalb? A Prussian also, who upon the plains of Camden gave out his life for us all, as freely as if it were for the liberties of his own loved home. And who, sir, was La Fayette? A French was the proposed of the p marquis, with wealth, with hereditary renown, marquis, with wealth, with hereditary renown, with every earthly erjoyment. He gave them all up to make our country free. Go to every battle field, from Lexington to Monmooth, during the war of the revolution, and if the mute earth could speak, she would tell you how enriched her broad bosom had been with the fife-blood of the poor foreigner, shed for the sacred cause of human liberty. Go sir to the fields

the great and gallant Allen perished—Bridge water, Queenstown, Chippewa, to Orleans—and you will find that wherever a native born Ameryou will find that wherever a næfive born American fell, an adopted citizen died beside hinn. There is no period in the history of this great nation, which is not pregnant with examples of patriotism displayed by the foreigner.

Who was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton—he who signed the declaration of independence, and pledged, with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and the control of the c

and the other immortal men who affixed their names to that instrument, their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the redemption of an oppressed land? He was a catholic.

And I would ask, also, who was John Carroll, who under the recommendation of Gen. Washington, was appointed by the continental congress to a mission among the Canadians, to per suade them to join with our country in the struggle for freedom; and who fnfilled that mis sion in such a manner as to command the unad mous thanks of congress? He too was a cath-olic, and the first Archbishop of Baltimore. Sir, I will go further, I will ask the gentleman

what was the faith of Christopher Columbusthe Genoese-who, under the anspices of Ferdi nand and Isabella, the sovereigns of Spain, cas himself upon a trackless ocean, and discovere land, as a refuge to the oppress both protestant and catholic? He was a catholi And who, sir, was Sebastian Cabot? He, it is true, sailed under the flag of then catholic England, but he was a catholic. And from whom is the name of the western kemisphere-North and South America-derived? From Amer icus Vespueins, an Italian, and a catholic. these things argue nothing? If eatholic science catholic real, catholic mind, have done so muc for mankind, are eatholies to be proscribed—ar-they to be assailed as felous to the spirit of civil and religious liberty? Sir, it is mijust—a vice lation of the truth of history—and, to "vindicate that truth," I have made this effort.

The gentleman has said that there was an af among the catholies; that the priest control the multitude, and that a ned was only necessary from the priest to make the laying obey his will. Sir, I will use a mild term, the gentleman is mistaken. I am a catholic, and run this year against a distinguished and chival-rons gentleman, who was a protestant, and the catholies were my most decided opponents Some of them, it is true, voted for me; but the mass, who were whigs, voted for my adversary The mass of the catholics of Kentucky an whigs, which proves that the gentleman calcula-ted without his host, when he said the would like them better if they differed more in national

It has been my interest, as well as my desire to look into the discordancies of faith. I have read on both sides. I have read with charity, and while I have always respected the opinions of my protestant friends, I have never sought to enforce mine upon them. To the full, I have ever recognized the true spirit of the constitution of the United States, which guarantees freedom of religious worship; and in my county I minb r no treer friends than the Presbyterian, by Machine the Basis that the Presbyterian. the Methodist, the Baptist, the Reformer, and the various protestant religiouists. But, sir, it seems to me, that a theological discussion be-tween the gentleman from Bourbon and myself is like a discussion on points of faith between Belial and Azrael. Neither of us, I presume, is a member of a church. I am not. He may be a member of a church. I am not. He may be however. I have defended the faith of my an I have no ambition in this. I feel that the catholic has as many liberties un ler the con stitution and laws of this Union, and of tucky, as the protestant, and no more. Wha will be the effect of Na ive American principles John Mitchell, and Smith O'llrien, protestants Thos. F. Meagler, Patrick O'Donoho, and Bellew McManus, catholics, who fought for the lib-city of Irelan I, will be ostracised by it. Dues gentleman wish such a consummation 1 betieve he does; and I grieve to think I would welcome with as much warmth to these shores Dembinski, the protestant, as Ko su'h, Klapka, or cubon, the eathelic. As a catholic, I know no shade of opinion, so that all, politically, love liberty, and hate oppression.

The gentleman has spoken of the St. isopoild society, and he has talked largely of what the emperor Francis II said in regard to the conversion of America to catholicism. That, to me, sir, is an old tale. I saw it when I was a boy. in the paper published at Albany, New York, by seventy two parsons, among whom was one of my own consus-Suphen N. Rowan. Upon it leake lost, and it was discovered that this crety was formed to relieve the poor eatholic America from the charge of maintaining his b, shop and his curate. This is an awfal b .c. Let we find every day, men who are beging for the heathen—and we give to them freely—and 1, as a catholic, say it—I have given more to support protestant churches, than I have given to catholic ones. My means are sma¹¹ but I have never yet turned a deaf ear to the which sought alms; for my church has eve taught me to beware, lest in refasing charity, I

This, sir, is the spirit in which I have replied to the gendeman from Bourbon. He knows not my faith—he feels not my spirit—and, though he might malign me, were I a political eatholic, I would yet ask him to be redeemed. Does he know our faith? He does not. He says we keep no faith with hereties. I will, in refutation of that, keep faith with him. He seemed to assume for himself the place of heretic. I did no him there. I measure not God's merey. omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient; and when we meet, as surely we shall, at the bar of the Great Judge, to that time will I defer the final settlement of our difficulties.

Sir, the gentleman has spoken of the legion of St. Patrick, in Mexico. It was composed of something near two hundred men—thirty-six of whom were Irishmen, ten Germans, two French men, and one Englishman—1 refer, sir, to the letters of Lieut. Denman, of the U S. army, aml Lieut. Cantwell, who fell at the Guata, gallant son of the palmetto state.) Who were the remainder? Native born Americans, I blush to own H.

The gentleman from Bourbon says that native extholics entertain different opinions from the for-eigner. In this he is mistaken. We allhold the same ideas. It matters not whether the catholic vegetates in the cold north; lives a life of ease in temperate zones, or suffers under the tropics his religion is the same. Its substance-its out ward form-everything pertaining to it, is the same-one and indivisible. It looks to God for it, anthor, and to man for the fraition of its

gentleman has spoken much of the increase of the foreign population. He has counted every soil who arrived upon these shores, and allowed nothing for the ravages of death, nor for re-migration. If he will examine, carefully, the returns of the alms-houses, and other public charities, he will find that death destroys at least ten per cent. of the immigrants, while re takes off at least ten per cent. nore I know it is said that the vast majority of th inomigrants are paupers; but I have looked into this thing from 1-25 up to the present, and I afthe returns to the British parliament show that each Irishman brings with him an av erage of £10, or \$50. Two vers ago this mat-ter was caused to be investigated by Harvie, a merchant of New York, a man of wealth and reputation, and a protestant; and what I have stated above is the result of ten years' experience What has tended, sir, more than anything else 20 keep up a wholesome condition in the mone tary affairs of this government-I mean the spe cie? I answer immigration. It has brought the gold and silver of the old world to the new.

The gentleman has also alluded to Orestes A. Brownson, who, after being a member of almost all other churches, became a catholic. He has talk-edl reely of what Brownson has said. I answer, as a catholic, I believe as much of Brownson as I please. Bishop Hughes recommended him, as a cutholic, and a man of very great genius; and these he certainly is; and no more. Brownson is a layman. No catholic is bound to yield obe-

ever saw, (I mean Jo. Daviess.) fell at the head of his gallant blues, and pursue the history of that struggle through the bloody Raisin, where that struggle through the bloody Raisin, where and the latter a native born American, are the true editors, and Bishop Hughes has no control over the paper whatever; and is not any more responsible for its editorials than I am. These editors are both young men-wild and fiery-with the blood of the Celt, they feel its flow-

and if at times they yield to it, and speak wildly, is the church to be made liable for it.

Sir, in the broadest terms, I, a catholic, assert, that the church, whose faith I profess, but of which I am not a member, loves liberty, and hates oppression; that she teaches perfect faith with all people, and despises and contenus the doctrine of temporal allegiance to the Pope,

The gentlemen has read Hallam's Middle Ages. He certainly is good authority with him. If he has read and studied him, as that great author deserves, he will yet feel that his speech of Saturday was a libel on the ratholic faith.

Does the gentleman know who invented print ing? Inc does, doubless. A German monk, in the reign of Richard III. Who invented gun-powder? A German monk, in the reign of Henry IV. And though it is asserted that eatholicism forbids the bible to her people, the catholic press has published two thirds more of that holy book than the protestant. But, sir, I would not be understood as maligning the protestants. They have published many editions of the scriptures, and have displayed a very great zeal in spreading its tidings among men. Though op-posed to them in faith, I see, and admire the spirit of love, which animates them in the strug-gle for dominion over the human heart.

The gentleman has thought proper, perhaps to be fashionable, to attack the Jesuits. they? Priests set apart, by the ordinances of their order, for the conversion of the heathen; for encountering the pestilence in the hovels of the peor, and for the education of the masses. I know there exists a wide spread projudice against them, even in eatholic Europe. I know that the order was suppressed by the Pope Ganganelii Clement XIV; but I will tell you why the clamors of the kings and princes, who governed Europe, were such that this good old man had to give way to them. The real cause why they became obnoxions to kings and princes, arose from the fact that they taught the doctrine of the Carmelite Friar of Spain, "that all power was inherent in the people, and that they had a right to bring their rulers to punishment, even to that of death." Out of this doctrine has grown their unpopularity. As a man, I say there is nothing in their camons or their statutes inimical to civil and religious liberty.

I have asserted that catholics owe no tempo-

ral allegiance to the Pope, and in proof of this, I refer to Charles Butler's book of the catholic church, 257 to 259; and, as the gentleman is a lawyer, to the oath of allegiance required by the English statutes of English catholics. This oath, sir, was not refused by Mr. O'Connell when though the total by a past triumbant me when, though elected by a most triumphant ma-jority, he was stopped at the bar of the house of commons. I would, also, refer to the published opinions of all the catholic universities of Eu-

the gentleman has referred to the writings of Cardinal Bellarmine. He was a great man, and whenever he treats of matters of faith, I accord him as much credence as to any learned and pius writer of the church; but his political opinas never were endorsed by catholies. gentleman will read the controversy of Hughes and Breckinridge—and Pope and McGuire, or Campbell and Purcell, he will be set right on

Why, the gentleman's ideas, as expressed in this body in regard to reform, might, with as much propriety, be quoted hereafter against his party, (which, as a party, has labored faithfully to correct and purify the government of our state.) as the political opinions of catholic writers against the church, with whose faith those opinagainst the church, with whose faith those opinions have no connection. Would I do so, I rould recriminate; but that I will never do. Abiding in the purity, the integrity, the heaven born character of my faith. I will rely upon its merits, and will never assail adversary churches, because some of their members hold opinions which politically do not square with nine. He has also quoted from the writings of Antoninus, archeiship of Floreuce, to prove that the catholic owes civil allegiance to the Pope. Sir, I again allirm, that as a catholic, I, nor any other man who understands the faith, is bound by the said archbishop's opinion. On this point, and in reply to all the stale and oft refuted calumnies which the gentleman has extracted from "Elwould refer him to Buther's book of the catholie church; the controversies above cited, and the works of the late distinguished bishop of person on the earth.' Sir, I do not recol

ampie, f. 'l, and irresistible proofs, to an un-prejudiced mind, that the faith of the catholic is re, strictly consistent with civil and religious liberty—the duties of the citizen or subject, and that it teaches perfect faith with all men, as we hope to be saved. He has said the catholic e will go back to those ages, mis-called dark, when the mank toiled for years in transcribing word of God, that the people might have it light—if he will only examine D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature—if he will read attentively D'Aubigne reviewed by the present coadjutor bishop of Louisville, he will find that before the days of Luther, there was searcely a country in which the bible had not been published in the vernacular. The light of the sacred scrip-tures never was denied by the church to her peo-ple. She, on the contrary, commanded it to be

read-to be read with prayer.

Sir. who determined the canonicity of the bible? The eatholie church. Who preserved it through long ages of most cruel oppression, in-flicted by the pagan? The catholic church. flicted by the pagan? The catholic church Who beat back the fierce Sararen, when h ewept like a thood from Western Asia, and threatened to visit Europe with worse desolation than that which followed in the Footsteps of the Hun and the Vandaly Catholic Poland, headed by her glorious Sobieske, and Catholic Hun-To preserve in tact the faith bequeather garv rom the cross, her capacions bosom has bled

Time, war, flood and fire. Have dealt ruin upon the seven hilled city."

The dominions of the pagan has passed away The splendour of the empire lives only in history. The tread of the legion is no longer hearl. The eagle has stooped from his proud yrie, and yet the church lives-bright, vigorous, oung-eighteen hundred years old; but her ep is as clastic as if her patent was still wet wish the blood of Calvary.

Who christianized the world? The gentleman can't deny the fact-the catholic church Who traversed the wild steeps of Tartary-crossed the trackless and burning deserts—c countered the Bedouin, the Turcoman, the Bash kier, and the Tartar, to spread the blessings of the gospel? The catholic priest—the calumniated, and reviled. Who first taught the Chines The slandered the truth of Christ's mission? Jesuits. Why, sir, without the efforts of the priesthood-a knowledge of the earth-her instructions and her people, would be a sealed book even to my learned adversary. He is deep-by read, and yet he strikes at the hand that brought food and raiment to bis own mind.

has charged us with having a different faith in different nations. Let him read the fathers of the church-let him read Tertullian, St. Chrysostom, St. Cyril, St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, and the eloquent and beautiful Lactantius. Yea, sir, the works of the founder of the society of Jesus, a Spaniard; Drs. Lingard and Wiseman, who are Englishmen; Bourdaloe, Fencion, and Bassuet, Frenchmen; Machler, a German; England, Doyle, and McGuire. Irish-men; Hughes, Purcell, and Spalding, of Ameri ex; and his own candor will compel him to ad-

The gentleman has enlarged upon indulgences. Sir, he does not understand this doctrine hese be certainly is; and no more. Brownson sa layman. No catholic is bound to yield obelience to him.

He also alluded to the Freeman's Journal, publicate a distinguished Kenneky lawyer has delighted to the Freeman's Journal, publicate a distinguished Kenneky lawyer has delighted to the Freeman's Journal, publicate and the second that a distinguished Kenneky lawyer has delighted to the Freeman's Journal, publicate and the second that a distinguished Kenneky lawyer has designed to the free many second to

dulgences never were granted to authorise They are a remission of temporal penalties, or penances. And if the gentleman were a cathoenance that he! even he might feel that nu in- Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George

church; and he will pardon me, when I say, that the charge is the result of a distempered imagination—the mere fiction of a brain, which has trifled with itself, funtil 'tis mad. The church has ever taught that confession was necestary to the charge of the church has ever taught that confession was necestary. has ever taught that confession was necessary, because Christ commanded it; that the priest interposed as the agent of God; and that Curd, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Nathan priest interposed as the agent of God; and that to the remission of sin, contrition, a resolve to reform, and restitution, (a doctrine in which the gentleman don't believe,) were absolute prerequisites. And yet, sir, with a spirit which would far better have become Exeter Hall, with its fanatic rabble, led by the right reverend John Philpots, the gentleman from Bourbon has converted this hall (consecrated to the defence of civil and religious liberty.) into an arena for polemical controversy. If he will pardon me, I would suggest to him, in all candor, and charity, the reading of Milner's End of Religious Control. the reading of Milner's End of Religious Controersy, and Challoner's Meditations. In the one he would meet a doctrinal disputant, an overmatch for himself, while in the other he would ncounter the balm of Gilead-charity-brotherly love-gentleness-every attribute of christi-

tive.

10th, for his literature; Adrain the 2d, for his spirit; Gregory the Great, for that beyoding genius, which was fell to deeply in his own times, and which, like the voiceless but deep current of a great river, sweeps on through all ages, resistless and calm. His, sir, was the subtination of ratius. In the languages (Certain Th. timation of genius. In the language of Grattan, applied to the great Chatham, the struck a blow in the world which resounded through the uniwerse." There is something mysterious in the inspiration of those great men, who, in violation of a world's learning, committed themselves with the Palinurns to the tempest-tossed deep, and discovered new worlds. The catholic Portuguese, headed by the great Alberquerque, braved the storms of the Cape of Good Hope, and fining his little argosy on the billow-washed shore of southern Africa. To him—yes, sir—to him the world owes the spices of the Moluceas, and the "odors of Araby the blessed." And who was it first trusted the frail barque to the iron-bound shore of Pategraphy and whose schapters because the spices of Pategraphy and whose schapters because the spices of Pategraphy and whose schapters because the spices of Pategraphy and the Schapters because the spices of shore of Patagonia, on whose relentless bosom the wailing tempests never rease to play—Ma-gellan—another catholic, who died for science on

he shores of Terra del Fuego.
Sir, who discovered the mariner's compass—
he voiceless, but unerring spirit which in every home—though upon her broad bosom earth's teening millions never yet have left a trace? A

I assert, sir, science owes more—genins owes more to catholicism, than to all the world beside. She walked with the Savionr in Judea and Gallilee; she agonized with him in Gethsemine, and she sprang full fledged into vigor, when, with his expiring breath on Calvary, he

commissioned her to save.

The gentleman has boasted of his Auglo Saxouism. I do not know how it is. Whether he was a descendant of the heavy Datchman of the Luyder Zee, or of the imflamable and merenrial Irishnau, depends on the spelling of his nante-whether his ancestors were a part of the hoards who followed Schomberg, or were of the old stock who bared he bosom to the foeman of Benburb, the Boyne, Aughrim, Limerick, and Londonderry, I will not attempt to determine. My name bespeaks my lineage. I mm an ancient Irishman—Midsian—Celt. No Saxon blood dis-turbs the current which flows through my heart. Tis true, there are many of Saxon lineage in English history whom I reverence; the great catholic Alfred who secured to you and me, sir, trial by jury; and Mary, yeleped the bloody, Celt and Saxon, who first of England's sovereigns, guarantied to the criminal the right to be heard

by his counsel. Yet, this is nothing.

In conclusion, I will call the gentleman's attention to the speech delivered by the "forest born Demosthenes"—Heury Clay—in the market time, presentions, claims, and contracts, as What did he say of Pins the IX, the present continue as if the said alterations and amend-pope? "That he was now the most interesting ments had not been made.

Sir I do not recollect his words, but the spirit be taken may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the legislature shall never had been, inimical to liberty. I would otherwise direct. also remind him of the rich and fervid elo-

> Sir, thus imperfectly I have endeavored to answer the gentleman from Bourbon. According to my poor ability I have discharged my duty to my country, my religion, and my God, without sectarian feeling, without bigorry and without any feeling. ing except charity. If there be upon the earth's face a religion, against which I entertain bad feelings, I know it not. If towards the gentle-man from Bourbon, who has assailed my faith with such virulence. I have any bad feeling, I am not conscious of it; and though unworthy o offer a prayer, I ask that he may be forgiven has been taught to hate.

[Mr. Davis' speech, which should come in here, has only been furnished in part, and we are compelled to omit it-after having delayed our paper one day to obtain it.]-Publishers.

Mr. WOODSON moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be now Mr. CLARKE called for the year and nays on

the adoption of the resolution, and they were yeas 6, nays 69. YEAS Garrett Davis, James Dudley, Andrew Johnson Price, Michael L. Stoner, George

W. Williams—6. NAYS-Mr. President (Guthrie,) John S. Barlaw, William K. Bowling, Alfred Boyd, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Brisow, Thos. D. Brown, Wm. C. Bullitt, Chas. Cham ers. Wm. Chenault, Jas S. Chrisman, Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman umin Copelin, William Cowper, Edward Curd, drins Desha, Chasteen T. Dunawan, Benjamin Edwards, Milford Elliott, Green Forrest, Jas. Garrard, Thomas J. Gough, Ninian E. Gray. . P. Hamilton, Ben. Hardin, Vincent S. Ilay, W. Hendrix, Thos. J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, Thos. James, Wm. Johnson, George W. Kavanaugh, Charles C. Kelly, James M. Lackey, Peter Lashbooke, Martin P. Marshall, Wm. C. Marshall, William N. Marshall, Richard L. Mayes, Na than McOlure, David Meriwether, William D. Mitchell, John D. Morris, Jonathan Newcum, Hugh Newell, Henry B. Pollard, Wm. Preston, dolm T. Robinson, Thomas Rockhold, John T. Rogers, Ira Root, James Rudd, Ignatius A

Spalding, John W. Stevenson, Jns. W. Stone, John D. Taylor, Wm. R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Henry Washington, Jno. Wheeler, Andrew S. White, Charles A. Wickliffe, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright-69. So the resolution was rejected. The convention then adjourned

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. LANCASTER. POSTPONEMENT OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. JAMES offered the following: Resolved, That no penal law shall be in force r take effect until six months after its passage. On the motion of Mr. DAVIS the resolut was laid on the table-yeas 47, nays 30.

YEAR—Mr. President, (Guthrie,) John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow, William Bradley, Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thomas D. Brown, Charles & Chambers, James S. Chrisman, Jesse Coffey, Henry R. D. Coleman, William Jority of the committee thought it would be an ecessary for this convention to re-assemble to them, are they to make this emission to submitted to them, are they to make this emission to submitted to them, are they to make the emission to submitted to them, are they to make the emission to submitted to them, are they to make the emission to be the constitution in operation. If it be the penances. And if the gentleman were a catho-tic, and had assailed the faith of the great pro-testant community with the malignancy, with which he, a protestant, has attacked the faith of the catholic, his confessor would give him such a practical illustration of the doctrine of such a practical illustration of the doctrine of the catholic, his confessor would give him such a practical illustration of the doctrine of the doct dulgence would be valuable.

He asserted, also, that the priest professed, of his own authority, to forgive sin, past, present, and future. Such never was the doctrine of the church; and he will pardon me, when I say, that the charge is the result of a literal literal literal Thompson, John J. Thurman, Howard Told, the charge is the result of a literal lit

The following gentlemen, who were absent last night when the vote was taken on Mr. DAVIS'S resolution, this morning obtained permission to record their votes, viz. Messrs, Dixon Gaither, Globson, Jackson, Machen, M. P. Marshall, Moore, Nesbitt, Talbott, Thurman, Turner, and R. N. Wickliffe, who all voted in the nega-

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Mr. KELLY moved to take up the preamble and resolutions on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, which he presented on the 5th instant, when they were laid on the table.

The yeas and nays being taken on the motion

were, yeas 29, nays 58, Yeas-Beverly L. Clarke, Jesse Coffey.

NAS-Mr. President, (Guthrie.) Richard Apperson, John L. Ballinger, John S. Barlow William K. Bowling, Alfred Eoyd, Wm. Bradley. Luther Brawner, Francis M. Bristow, Thos. D. Brown, William C. Bullut, Charles Cham-Sir, who discovered the mariner's compass—bers Wm. Chenault, James S. Chrisman, Henry the voiceless, but unerring spirit which in every chime points to the pole, and shows to the wanderer on the heaving ocean the pathway to his teen T. Dunavan, Benjamin F. Edwards, Milford Elliott, James 11. Garrard, Thos. J. Gough Niniam E. Gray, James P. Hamihon, Ben. Har-din, Vincent S. Hay, Wm. Hendrix, Andrew Hood, Tomas J. Hood, Mark E. Huston, George W. Kavanaugh, Peter Lashbrooke, Thomas W. Lisle, Willis B. Machen, George W. Mans-field, Martin P. Marshall, William C. Marshall, lohn H. McHenry Thomas P. Moore, Jonathan Newcum, Larkin J. Proctor, Thomas Rockhold. Ira Root, James Rudd, Michael I. Stoner, Wm. R. Thompson, Howard Todd, Philip Triplett, Squire Turner, John L. Waller, Henry Washington, John Wheeler, Andrew S. White, G. W. Williams, Silas Woodson, Wesley J. Wright

So the convention refused to take them up. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The convention proceeded to the consideracellan ous provisions.

The first, second and third sections were read and adopted as follows, without amendment:

"SCHEDULE.

"That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the consti-tution of this commonwealth, and in order to earry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained: "Sec. 1. That all the laws of this common

"Sec. 2. The oaths of office herein directed to

"Sec. 3. No office shall be superceded by the osition to succor Ireland was before the sen-ate of the United States. When reading it, 1 felt as though the spirit of Grattan, of Flood, officers, executive, judicial, and military, shall and of Curran, had taken up their abode in his remain in full force, though the same be congreat mind, for he poured upon the subject of trary to said alterations and amendments, and great mind, for he poured upon the subject of trary to said alterations and amendments, and treland's wrongs an cloquence such as bu rare-ly, if ever, been neard on this side the Atlantic.

Sir, thus imperfectly I have endeavored to an-existing laws, until the organization of the gov-

The fourth section was read as follows: "Sec. 4. Immediately after the adjournment the convention, the governor shall issue his proc-lamation, directing the several sheriffs and oththis state, authorized by law to hold elections for members of the general assembly, to open for the contumely he has heaped upon a religion and hold a poll in every county in the state, and he does not understand, and a faith, I fear, he in the city of Louisville, at the places and precinets designed by law for the holding the presidential election in 1848, upon the first. Monday of May, 1850, for the purpose of taking the sense of the good people of this state, in regard to the adoption or rejection of this constitution; and it shall be the duty of the said officers, to reeive the votes of all persons entitled to vote for members of the general assembly under the present constitution. The said officers shall a poll with two separate columns: "For the new constitution," "Against the new constitution," and shall address each voter presenting himself, the question: "Are you in favor of adopting the question: "Are you in favor of adopting new constitution?" and if he shall answer he allirmative, his vote shall be recorded in the column for the new constitution, and if he shall answer in the negative, his answer shall be set down in the column against the new constitu-tion. The said election shall be conducted for one day, and in every other respect, as the state election for representatives to the general assembly are now conducted; and on the Thursday succeeding the said election, the various sheriffs anducting said election at the different precincts, shall assemble at the county seat of their respe ive counties, and compare the polls of said of tion, and shall forthwith make due returns the of to the Secretary of state, in conformity to th provisions of the existing laws upon the f elections of members of the general assembly the commonwealth shalf, at their March or April the commonwealth sharp, at their March of April terms of their said courts, appoint two judges, a clerk, and deputy sheriff, to superintend and conduct said elections."

Mr. WOODSON. Mr. President, I will pro-

ose an amoudment for the purpose of testing the sense of the convention on the mode by which this constitution is to be ratified. I be lieve it was the universal opinion that when this convention finished their business here, they would adjourn sine die. I would wish that the sense of the people should be taken on the question of adopting the new constitution or re-adopting the old one. And for that purpose I would move to amend this section of the report of the committee on miscellaneous provisiby striking out the words "the new constitu-tion" in the thirteenth line, and substituting the

words, "for the old constitution."

Mr. HARDIN. The people have already deeided against the old constitution by calling this The old constitution was proundgated in 1799, and the people of our day have

tion comes np "when is this constitution to take effect?" If it is not to take effect until after the day it is to be voted apon, I ask in what way any obligation is placed upon the state to bold an election; or, if the proper officers should refuse to hold such election, how will they be punished? How can you enforce such an election in naless you declare now that this constitution is the paramount law of the land? When I first came here I was as much in favor of a sine die adjournment as any man. I believe that the

ipon this question, and I may just as well make houses of Austria and Russia uniting once more

stitution if it so please us—we are to meet, and chancipationists in the adjoining states and when we meet, we are to amend that constituwhen we meet, we are to amend that constitu-tion if we please, or to make a new one out and out; but whatever is done, we are to do it. The act of assembly which was passed last year endid not do it exactly in so many words.

when our state was in its infancy. We had not then a population of over twenty five thousand voters. After a lapse of nearly fifty years, the people became greatly dissatisfied with the constitution made for us, and the question being stitution made for us, and the question being the true the people whether they would happen by any possibility, the people will be so dissatisfied with the old constitution, that in less than ten years they would eall another convention. put to the people whether they would have a tion. put to the people whether they would have a convention to amend that constitution, it was decided by a majority of forty eight thousand votes. In pursuance of that vote, the legislature again put the question to the people, and by a majority of ninety thousand votes, they declared in favor of ealting a convention to amend this constitution, and we Mr. President have

adjourn from day to day, if we choose; that we parted from his commands. The best language that ever was used—not Webster himself—and months if we choose; but if ever we dissolve he was a perfect master of ours—can use lar then there is an end of it. without a day fixed in our adjournment, then there is an end of the vitality of this convention.

necessary for this convention to re-assemble to put this constitution in operation. If it be the ion upon it; and when that is done, we are to romanize the final action of the convention, then the question will not be between the 'new' and the 'old' constitution, but 'for' or 'against' the new constitution. The committee having the new constitution. The committee having the constitution is so, to use a legal illustration, cellor sends he interface when the chancel of the convention and the convention are convention. and the 'old' constitution, but 'for' or 'against' the new constitution. The committee having directed me to make a report, are not yet determined how they will vote upon the subject.

Mr. WOODSON then witherew his amendment.

Some verbal amendments were made on the motion of Mr. TAYLOR.

Mr. C. A. WICKLIFFE. With the view of ascertaining the sense of the convention on the question whether we shall dissolve this convention and submit the constitution in the mode indicated by that report, and thus make the constitution of Kentucky depend apon a contingency, over which this convention has no control, or whether we shall finish this work and proclaim the constitution from our hands as a convention; and, if we cannot do that, perform the other duty imposed upon me by the article of the convention on this question, if we have a convention in the re-adoption of the old one, and then go home—with a view of testing the subject immediately before the consideration of the subject immediately before the consideration of this house. It would accord with my wishes, personally, not to return to this hall again as a number of the convention, if my absence could take place consistently with the duty I owe to my constituency; and if I could satisfy myself that we ought to permit this constitution as and power of proclaiming what is the constitution, and I am mwilling to transfer the business and power of proclaiming what is the constitution of Kentucky to any agency—whether select epagmitee, governing of the convention, we have a convention on the proclaim this constitution of the series of each power of state. We have, in my opinion to the right of each power of state, we have, in my opinion to the people, and the spread of the convention of th

tution; and I am movilling to transfer the business and power of proclaiming what is the constitution of Kentucky to any agency—whether select committees governar of the common world, begislature, of any officer of state. We have, in my opinion, the right of consulting the wishes of our constituents, either before we came here, while we are here, or hereafer; and I mm in favor of submitting our work to their judgment. If the majority of them should approve of it, then it is the duty of this convention to proclaim it from this hall as the organic law of the land, and then to put the government of the state under this constitution. These are the views I holl on this matter, and I wish to test the sense of the house on this question. For that purpose, I move to lay down the report of the committee, now under consideration, with the view of taking up the resolution which I am prepared to offer.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That the convention will take a recess and submit the constitution as agreed upon, and proposed to be accepted, to the people for their approval or rejection; and that the convention will reassemble to ascertain the result of the vote, and to close the labors and duties devolved upon the convention, by proclaiming the new constitution, and providing for putting the government into operation, or to readol the old constitution.

Mr. HARDIN. I am very happy to say that I entirely concert with my colleague in this matter. I have a lew words to say on the subject, but she poly to the government is the proposed to be a feet to the convention will reassemble to ascertain the result of the words, and the role and the ro

mew constitution, and providing for putting the government into operation, or to re-adopt the old constitution.

Mr. HARDIN. I am very happy to say that I entirely concur with my rolleague in this matter. I have a few words to say on the subject, but shall wait until some other gendeman has spoken.

Mr. STEVENSON, a I hope this report will be acted upon now. The romanitee has drawn up a report with the view of settling this question, and I think we ought immediately to set about its settlement. I feel as sensibly as any gentleman on this tioor, that the sands of this convention are ebbing fast, and I am as anxious as any gentleman to get through with business so as to let us get home. But, sir, this is one of the nicest questions that has yet come before this body. When it is ren embered that the people have called this convention, that it has assembled in obedience to their will, and passed through the greater part of the task that has devolved upon it, and, further, that the sneeces of the operation is not proved to the product of this convention is to be decated, and again all the discordance of the state will close in and put down this constitution. The abolitionists, or call the greater part of the task that has devolved upon it, and, further, that the sneeces of the operation is to be decated, and again all the discordance of the state will close in and put down this constitution. The abolitionists, or call the greater part of the task that has devolved upon it, and, further, that the sneeces of the operation is the product of this convention, and they will be expediency. I will call the attention of the bodience, in the sate when a descending the large of the state has expended upon to that call. The state has expended upon to the large that the taste has expended upon to that call. The state has expended upon to that call. The state has e through the greater part of the task that has devolved upon it, and, further, that the success of the constitution depends upon our action here, we cannot but feel how deeply important it is that this question should have a careful consideration.

I should like to understand, sir, what the mover of this resolution proposes to do when we re-assemble. The object for which we are to reassemble must have some weight in determining the policy of the step. Is it proposed that this convention shall re-assemble sireply for the purconvention shall re-assemble sumply for the purpose of declaring that this constitution is the work of our hands, and that we approve of our own work? Or is it proposed that the convenions shall re-assemble for the purpose of districting the starte, and of putting this constitution into practical operation? If the latter is the produce the same spirit of insubordination, outside the same spirit of insubordination. into practical operation? If the latter is the object of the gentleman, I can see some sense in it; but I cannot see any prepricty in re-assembling here merely to assert that this paper, which everybody knows to be our work, is our work. We have already imposed a grew deal of work upon the legislature, and why not the duty of proclaiming this constitution? I think, sir, we ought to know definitely and distinctly, what we are in do when we re-assemble.

Mr. GHOLSON. In proposing to submit this constitution to the vote of the people, the question comes up "when is this constitution to take effect until after the

came here I was as bunch in favor of a sine die adjournment as any mm. I believe that the convention have the power to put a contingent clause into the constitution to submit it to the people; but then how comes the question that it shall not be the permanent law of the land until the first of May. It seems to me to be a mere matter of courtesy to the people, and that it night as well be ratified by the convention now.

Mr. II ARDIN. I bave a few remarks to make upon this question, and I may just as well make houses of Austria and Resign with government. upon this question, and I may just as well make them now as at any other time. I understand sir, that we are assembled for the following purpose: "And to meet within three months after the said election for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing this constitution." We are to meet, and when we meet, we have the power to readopt the whole of the old constitution if it so allows us—we are to meet and cavored to conform to the constitution, but it if not do it exactly in so many words.

That constitution was made fifty years ago, then our state was in its infancy. We had not There will be no chance then to fall back upon

clared in favor of ealing a convention to amend this constitution, and we, Mr. President, have been elected in pursuance of that call. We are sent here to make a new constitution or to change or alter the old one. The people, in the strongest mainer have proclaimed to us and to the world at large, that they are opposed to the old constitution. well, sir, we are sent here by them, for what purpose? To alter or change the old constitution, or to promulgate a new one. Well now have we the power to adjourn until the first of June, as some gentlemen think it to be necessary? I say that we have the power; that we can adjourn from day to day, if we choose; that we If ever we adjourn guage that cannot be misinterpreted.

people will not cavil at anything which is not high chancellor, the people of the state at Ken-wrong.

This report is embodied in the constitu-tion which is to be submitted to the sovereigns I have given in a few words what my views are. First, that we have power to adjourn; seed on the stin tion and make a new one, or we are to alter and anend it. We cannot delegate that power. But, thirdly, and most of all, we owe it to our selves to see that this constitution is properly ratified. Sir, we have met here to make a constitution, and it is not unknown to grantlement tion of Kentucky. Is not that the correct positiution, and it is not unknown to grantlement tion of Kentucky. stitution, and it is not inknown to gertlementhat there are some persons in this state who taken all in their power to traduce us by stating that we were spending our time needlessing that we were seen a set of men labor more that I have never seen a set of men labor more that I have never seen a set of men labor more assistantly now preparing the public make, when we ask him to put his name to this assistantly now prepared to the second of the statement we make, when we ask him to put his name to this assistantly now prepared to the second of the statement we make, when we ask him to put his name to this assistantly now prepared to the second of the statement we make, when we ask him to put his name to this assistantly now prepared to say was confilled to us his light of the statement we make the statement we make the second of the second have the members of this convention. They have gone into no dissipation, no frolics; they have labored almost day and night to make the best constitution they could, and that would suit the wishes of their coastituents. The great half we owe it to ourselves, to posterity, to our constituents, that we should never allown munified by which may constitution. If we should do so, what will be the result? Why, we will be a laughing stock, a scoff, and the scorn not only of Kentucky, bit of all the surrounding states. Self-respect, the high consideration of this convention, the duty which we owe to our constituents, tellus not to quit till we have made assiduously, more honestly, more earnestly than as his final decree; and when his name is affixed constituents, tell us not to quit till we have made a constitution which will be satisfactory to the people. Some objection, I believe, has been made to our constitution, on account of its running a little too much into detail. Be that as it may, we have fulfilled the expectations of the assemblage of this house, to perform an act may, we have taken away the assemblage of this house, to perform an act may, we have taken away the assemblage of this house, to perform an act may, we have taken away the assemblage of this house, to perform an act which can be as well done through the executive of the constitution. which can be as well done through the excenpeople; we have taken away the appointing
power from the governor; we have changed the
letter of office; we have given them an elective
judiciary. And, sir, what instrument is there in
the world that is without defects? We have done
all we could do, and I do hope we shall never
consent finally to leave here, putil we have preapplied. and we could do, and I do hope we shall never abilities of this assembly, (I believe it is a fair sample of the honesty and intelligence of Kenchined this as the new constitution of the state of Kenthicky

Mr. MAUPIN. The duty which I owe to my constituents is paramount to everything. I came here at a late season, but I promised my convention, but I believe also that this honse is convention, but I believe also that this honse is convention, but I believe also that this honse is convention, but I believe also that this honse is convention, but I believe also that this honse is convention, but I believe it is a fair to sample of the honesty and intelligence of Kentucky.

constituents that I would enleaver to make them a constitution, and that we would submit at them when finished, for their approbation.

My friend's proposition is one of great moment, and one that we are bound to look to. I beard a great deal said when I was at home purpose of doing an act which, in my opinion, beard a great deal said when I was at home about the wis loin of the hundred men who were making this constitution, and not a little too about their delaying their business so long and spending the people's money; but to this I replied that it was difficult to get a hundred men to think alike, and that every man had his opinion and would express it too, as he was bound to do. The proposition of the gentleman from Nelson is nothing more than what we promised the people we would do. Adjourn without a day, and the constitution incomplete, or not alway, and the constitution incomplete, or not alway, and the constitution incomplete, or not alway, and the constitution incomplete, or not always and the constitution incomplete. day, and the constitution incomplete, or not brought into effect, and the people will say, "you have tantalized us." They did not want a great deal done; the chief thing which were to constitute ourselves a perpetual body; or they were auxious to see abolished was this life was it not merely to do what we were sent to do, tenure of office, and the power of filling offices and then adjourn? If we were assembled for vested in the proper hands. This has been ef- any other purpose except to register the will of feeted in a manner highly satisfactory. The our masters, what is that purpose? To make anconvention has broken, as it were, into a hor-other constitution? If when we have been not's nest, and though there may be a little found wanting in ability to make one, are we to stinging, the mischief has been effectually eradicated. Our fathers gave us a constitution and left us their example; and from both we may be runthen they were anxious our government should be established in as independent a basis to come here again and go to making a new conas possible. The right of acquiring property, of having open courts, of the liberty of speech, with the original design of the electors who sent of justice without sale, denial, or delay, were us here? Well, we assemble again and make sacred privileges secured to us by our fathers in another constitution, what is to be done with it? in thing their constitution; they thus gave us. Have you considered what is to be done in a sethere four pillars of polished marble, and all condiconvention? You have already expended they require left us was to turn a good arch over them. If re, then, are a hundred men, influence sentile again in June and make another constithe in 15 c. then are a hundred hell, influenced by the in est particle motives, neglecting their hashess, away from their families, working like a band of brothers, harmonizing on all great subjects of interest, compromising their feelings, come together for the purpose of laying sir; you will have to submit it again to the people of the constitution of the state? No sir; you will have to submit it again to the people. felings, cane togeth r for the purpose of laying down—and they have laid down—the foundation of our government, giving to every man can drights only privileges. Do not talk to me of the government becoming unwielly. All we writt is unammity of feeling, and concert of action, to destroy what is called deragoguism, to destroy what is called deragoguism. Le sthrow self out of doors, and come here doors of this hall. Let us not like a roj. of sand, but I trast it will containe forever. Then let us take action at one, and give our or mies no occasion to attempt to de troy the work that we have done. Let us not with contains and judgment. We have created a pillar which we hope will stand, and not be thrown down in a night. Close yo re bisiness now and adjourn sime die, and the prople will say you have neglected your work, p ople will say you have neglected your work, was says there are forty thousand emand you have refused to do what they sent you here tionises in the state. And what if there

have refused to do what they sent you here mains in the state. And what has a complish.

Are they not to be here for all time. If he sub-lack me say to this provided body of men, that units the constitution to them now he has to I cannot say enough in their praise when ! re-turn to my constituents. It is true that I have he has still to meet them. They have as orucl hal conjugatively no hand in their deliterations, but my heart has been with them. They there is not a bold spirit in this hall that wil tions, but my heart has been with them. They there is not a being spirit in this half that have discharged them duty with great ability—challenge them to show why our constitution. I have never seen anything like it in my life; should not be accepted.

and to the honor of Kentucky, I say that two thirds of the people will receive this constitution. But, sir, this constitution is going to be accepted. It has pushed some things to extremes sink given arms.

on with open arms.

Gentlemen, you have done great honor to your and in my opinion, beyond propriety; but I think it will meet with the sanction of the great majority of the people. They are going to accept it, and when they have accepted it, I will not leave that unfinished, which was a sine your. not leave that unfinished, which was a sine qua not leave that unfinished, which was a sine qua observe that it can be as well proclaimed through the agency of the governor, as through this matter to the people, and how house. It is not denied that this house has the and leave this matter to the people, and how can they settle it? They care not for the expense so that the work is completed; and they have left it to you to begin and to end it. Finally, I feet to you to begin and to end it. Finally, I we cannot be some the power of conterring such agency upon the governor, and in my opinion it caght to be done. If we came back for no other purpose, that purpose them. that no gentleman will go home and speak against the constitution, to his constituents. There may be points to which some would object, and others to which others would object; bet, and others to which comparative unanimity here, and have compromised many of our feelings, and perhaps some of our local interests, for the general good; let us keep up that spirit, over forty thousand of the legal voters of the constitution of the state of Kentucky, after the general good; let us keep up that spirit, over forty thousand of the legal voters of the spirit property in the spirit over forty thousand of the legal voters of the spirit property in the spirit pro the constitution of the state of Kentucky, after repeated efforts within my recollection, the peolet us collivate it among our constituents, and if we do this, there is not the shadow of a doubt that the constitution will be accepted by an overwhelming majority, and that all you will have to do when you return to this half, will be to af-Lx your names to the instrument and proclaim it to the people as the organic law of the state of Kentucky.

I leave the subject, hoping that the proposi-

tion of the gentleman from Nelson will be ear-ire! by acclamation.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. The question which this resolution presents, involves two propositions, of which the first is, "shall we submit this constitution to the people of Kentucky for posing this convention, whether it is not a mattheir adoption?" The old constitution authortheir adoution?" izes us to submit the constitution we may now make, to the votes of the people of Kentucky; but I conceive that whether such authority is, or is not given by the old constitution, matters nothing in the determination of the first question involved in the resolution. The people who have sent us here, and relea here in the labor of three months we should present a constitution to the nouth of the property and relea here. tion involved in the resolution. The people who have sent us here, and who have imposed upon us the sole agency of making an organic satisfy a majority of them—say by ten, twenty thirty thiorism years is it right and years. law, have given us the power of disposing of that proposation according to our wise discretion. Wisdom and experience teach us that public sentiment should be adopted by this body. I therefore cannot discovere a line sentiment should be adopted by this body. I therefore, cannot discover a discover a discover in this house to that part of the proposition which stitution to the labors both of the people in that o the reference of the constitution to the labors both of the people in that struggle and The elder gentleman from Nelson in the labors of this convention will be enclangerrelates to the reference of the'e remarks, introduced a legal illustration ed. I maintain that we have no authority to lay which I do not think he applied with very happy effect; certainly I cannot coincide with his application of it, and must take the liherty ng it in direct contraricty with his position. The people of Kentacky, sir, in this case, constitute the high chancellor who have institute we should do, and what they will not sanction constitute the high chancellor who have instituted an interlocutory decree to this house as commissioners, to carry out at discretian. The principle of that decree, devolves upon us the duty of making a constitution, as the result of the la-

whetche goes before his constituent, the problem is as a cover of as a cover of the constitution? Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. I intend to do so, for several reasons—but for none more strong than this—that I do believe if the convention decides to meet again, and goes to tinkering up the constitution we have now been making, they will make a worse one than we have now. This constitution does not meet my views in every ditional. Much has been said here about associated to us will have been deficially exercised when we sign this instrument. We have no qualified power; it is absolute unconditional. Much has been said here about associated to us will have no qualified power; that was delegated to us will have been officially exercised when we sign this instrument. We have no qualified power; it is absolute unconditional. Much has been said here about associated to them and approved, we come back here and sign and proclaim it, then it becomes that the common interest I feel to the common success of our labors—I ask gentlemen to take counces.

disposed to put myself in opposition to the catarated of Niagara, and fill this house with the roar of declamation, (langhter.) but I come here as a plain sensible man, entertaining sensible opinions, and wishing to submit this constitution to the decision of the sensible people of the sensible state of Kontroley. Laborat wish this with the control of the people with acclamation; but let us not put our tames to it until we have received the acknowledgment we can meet again and ratify the whole. I hope and trust this resolution will be adopted.

Mr. TAMOR.

poll books have declared against the old con- man of this country. And why?

Were we elected with any view of

thousand emancipa

pose is ridiculous; if for any other purpose the

we are transgressing the warrant of attorney un

Mr. CLARKE. Under the minth section of

claimed the constitution, that moment we have

der which we have assembled here.

the very moment we part with this power to so the policy of this matter. While change the work of our hands as to meet with the people's wishes, just so surely will all the discordant clements in this state unite to destroy the work in which we have been engaged during the left through the work in which we have been engaged during the left through the work in which we have been engaged during the left through the work in which we have been engaged during the left through the work in which we have been engaged during the left through the work of the wor

tion to their will, and that our labors will meet matter how small his office, has his influe people who sent me here, I have mistaken their man came here one morning with a whole conwill. I have no authority to part with the power which the people gave me until the work they delegated me to perform is completed; it is hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work they delegated me to perform is completed; it is hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution does not an interest on the people gave me until the work great many constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution makers outside of this hall, and if the new constitution makers outside of this hall make the people gave me until the work is the new constitution makers outside of this hall make the people gave me until the work is the people gave m

portant that we should re-assemble here, and finally adopt the constitution when it shall have been submitted to the people. We are assembled here for the purpose of re-adopting, amending, or changing, the old constitution. I would ask if there is in that provision any power to subset. if there is in that provision any power to sub-mit this constitution as a complete instrument to has it been with me. I have been in favor of the people, with the qualification, that if they constitutional reform ever since I could read a alopt it, it shall be the constitution of Kentucky? constitution and understand for myself. I can

vention in 1847. I did not give my vote at all. sign this instrument, the matter resided, and the action of the Mr CLARKE I will ask him, does he in each of the works he proportion of the works he proportion.

respect, but still with one or two exceptions it accomplishes most, if not all that the people desired—and perhaps a little more than they desired the same desired and perhaps a little more than they desired. sired—and perhaps a little more than they desired.

Mr. CLARKE. I think the gentleman has answered the question sufficiently, he need not proceed further.

Mr. CLARKE. I think the gentleman has answered the question sufficiently, he need not proceed further. proceed further.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL. Yes, but the gentleman having asked a question I beg to tell him he must please to wait till I give him the whole answer. Laughter,) Sir, I have said that with out their wishes. We ought to act with all posone wer. Laughter.) Sir, I have said that with out their wishes. We ought to act with all pos-one with two slight exceptions the constitution has sible discretion on this subject, and clear the my approbation. I wish to say further, that I constitution of every difficulty which may stand take no impracticable, theoretic, high sounding in the way or be attempted to be thrown around views in relation to my position here: I am not it. I have no doubt it will be received by the

ensible state of Kentucky. I do not wish this Mr TAYLOR. I very much question whethconvention to return here with high and imprae-ticable notions of power; but I wish to serve ed, and if we have, there is a question about its ticable notions of power; but I wish to serve my country as aplain honest country gentleman, and then go home to my constituents and sustain the constitution. Now sir, the gentleman has my answer in full. (Langhter.)

Mr. CLARKE. I will not say that the explanation is more i fficult to understand than the thing explained; but this I will say, that the gentleman would have been as well understood with half the response he has made.

I am aware of the anxiety of the convention to close their labors so as to return to their family vention, yet, have you any guaranty that he I am aware of the anxiety of the convention to close their labors so as to return to their families; but I am sensible no question has yet been presented to our consideration, of equal importance to this. While I am in favor of taking the sense of the people upon the adoption or rejection of this constitution, I am unwilling to part with all the power which the people have won during a struggle of three years past, by that submission. A majority of 90,000 against the old course of the scorn and contempt of every honest published by the subordinate officers of the comply with the requirements of the complete the complex to the comply with the requirements of the complex to the content, and you also guaranty that he would comply; or that his mandate would be obeyed by the subordinate officers of the state? Suppose the governor of Kentucky should repudlately our power, and say yon have no authority to impose such duty upon him, and refuse to obey you, what would become of all your that his mandate would be obeyed by the subordinate officers of the complex to the content of the subordinate officers of the complex to the subordinate officers of the complex to the subordinate officers of the complex to the subordinate officers of the state? Suppose the governor of Kentucky should repudlately our power, and say yon have no authority to impose such duty upon him, and refuse to obey you, what would become of all your that his mandate would be obeyed by the subordinate officers of the state? Suppose the governor of Kentucky should repudlately our power, and say yon have no authority to impose such duty upon him, and refuse to obey you, what would become of all your face to the subordinate officers of the complex to the content of the content of the complex to the subordinate officers of the content of the subordinate officers of the subordinate officers of the content of the subordinate officers of the content of the subordinate officers of the content of the subordinate officers of the subordinate officers of the subord stitution of this state. Now suppose you sub-tuit the new constitution to the people and a majority of 10,000 should decide against it, effect an entrance. What else? You have called what do we do? Why, if we do not ratify this constitution, we permit that 10,000 to overrule a majority of 90,000. This constitution has been framed in a spirit of compromise and concession. It may possibly contain within it, sections, provisions, or principles that may be obnoxious to the people of this or that region; it would be a miracle if it did not; but I say again that if you submit this constitution to the people and then part with all the power they have given yon, you will see an opposition raised to it that you little expect. Every enameipationist in the state, every man in favor of the old constitution, every office holder, past and present, will unite in brotherly love and friendship; and thus you will have a combination of the most discordant elements coming up in favor of the old constitution, and against the new one. I want to submit this constitution to the people; I want them to come up in the exercise of their sovereign that do we do? Why, if we do not ratify this apon the county officers to appoint judges of electo come up in the exercise of their sovereign will and say whether they are satisfied or not, with the work we have performed. And if they should not be satisfied, where ean be the harm. No, sir, no, sir. And, sir, whether we have the where the danger of the delegates returning to power or not, the question is, whether we are their constituents and consulting with them? going to place the adoption of this constitution When we go back to our people from here, we can ask them what particular opinious they entertain on this or that section; we can thus learn what they want, and if their be any thing radically wrong when we return here in May or June, it can be remedied; for we should return clothed with full power to effect such changers as the people near heavy determined and the sum of the constitution of this constitution upon a mere contingency, as it would be, if the provision contained in the report of the committees should be finally adopted. These officers to whom you would entrust this business, may or may not obey you; and thus, in consequence of a species of fraud, we may be driven back to the old constitution, and be compelled to sit under old constitution, and be compelled to sit under the constitution. s as the people may have determined upon.

Now, sir, mark my prediction here to-day—that

the old "vine and fig tree," with none but th
office holders to make us afraid. (Laughter.)

the last three months. Every man opposed to by land. Look sir, now, when we are about to change will throw in his mite; and millions of cluse our labors, at the cheering exhibition of dollars will be raised to defeat this constitution. Popular power as here manifested; we have Part with the power you now have, and the people will be thrown back to where they were four and where can be found a more spirit-stirring ears ago, and cannot make any change in the display of the influence of our institutions the oustitution unless they can overrule a dead ma- in this assembly, when now we are about to subority against them of twenty or thirty thous- mit the work of our hands to the people who Now let me ask, suppose the present office will; and I would ask is there any thing wrong Now let me ask, suppose the present office holders should refuse to hold any election at all, where is your power to compet them? Have you affixed any penalty for such refusal? None whatever. And if they should refuse, then the whole work of three months goes by the board, and the old constitution is re-adopted. There can be no danger, Mr. President, in submitting the can be no danger, Mr. President, in submitting the can be no danger, which are to be explained by the can be no danger. this constitution to the people with the reserva-tion of power on the part of their servants on year 1847 east in favor of constitutional reform; his floor to meet here again, if what we have sir, the sad spectacle may be exhibited of our lone does not accord with their will and pleas-The very act itself will display mutual do we expect to be arrayed against us? The enconfidence between the people and the conven-tion. There can be no question, that so far as we are concerned, there has been a full inten-aiders and abetters; every man among them, no with their full approbation throughout the state, just as though you would throw the smallest I have but little doubt. Adopt the resolution pubble into the largest pool, and you will see the of either of these gentlemen, (and I must say I circles on the water to the very verge. So is a grefer that of the elder gentlemen from Nelson,) with these men. They have their friends and and we can go back home and meet our constit-nents and say to them, we want to talk with you sons-in-law in expectation, and their daughters nents and say to them, we want to talk with you sons-in-law in expectation, and their daughters in reference to the various changes in the constitution; we have not parted with the power which you entrusted to a but we want to exercise it maccordance with your will. And then, sir, when we meet here again in June, all we have to do is, to submit to each other those improvements suggested by our constituents, and instead of entrusting the matter to the governor, are intelligent; they are powerful and wealthy or any other officer of the state, we establish and—though I do not say it with any unkine this constitution at once as the paramount law feeling towards them—they are, on this que of the land. I will not consent, sir, that a mere tion at least, fanatical; and this very families or the failed. I will not consent, sir, that a mere than a majority of ten, twenty, or fifty, or a thousand, or ten thousand, shall declare and decide against what a majority of ninety thousand have already determined upon. If, so far as I am concerned, I have not carried out the will of the mood of disrespect, but it is a fact that a gentle-mod of disrespect that a gentle-mod of disresp

their power, not mine; they have said those changes should be made; and if the manner in which we have made them does not snit their approbation, they ought to have the right to instruct us to come back and make such alterations as will meet with their approbation. I am apposed to the old constitution; and I have and when all these elements are combined, you tution. Sir, save only in the name, there is not ble array. I know that many gentlemen suptution. Sir, save only in the name, there is not a constitution in the United States that contains the elements of the old British laws, conferring titles of nobility in so high a degree, as the present constitution of the State of Kentucky. True, 'tis said that there shall be no titles of nobility; but, sir, with the mere exception of the name all the advantages connected with lordly titles were kept up and have been sustained. This, sir, in our new constitution, we have, I apprehend, effectually prevented. I shall go for the resolution of the elder gentleman from Nelson; and if that resolution does not meet with the views of the convention, and this fifth section should be adopted. I predict that you will again see such adopted. I predict that you will again see such extent of their power to effect the downfall of an array in opposition to this new constitution as has never been known to exist in any land as will exist in April or June next, if one or other of these propositions be not adopted for the determination of the question.

Mr. NUTTALL. To my mind, sir, it is important that we should reassemble here, and

Take counsel from your hopes also, and the time may come, and I hope it will come, when we shall convene here, andthough not like the proligal son in having was-ted our substance—that the fatted ealf shall be killed, and we shall have joy and dancing over the strongest opposition to the most useful and essary measure ever proposed in our state. [Proceedings to be continued.]

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY :::::: DECEMBER 29, 1849.

JOHN W. FINNELL, Editor.

To GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTICKY, WILL meet at the capitol on Monday next. Already several senators and representatives have ar

IF We announced a few days since the resignation of L. W. Lacy Esq., the representative elect to the house of representatives of the general assembly, in consequence of a severe and protracted indisposition, the germ of which was planted during his sojonrn in Mexico, whither he went as a soldier in the Third Kentucky Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. On Friday last, Mr. Lacy departed this life. He was about 29 years of age.

A long, and for sume time an intimate acquaint nce and association with the deceased, enables and authorizes us to speak of him. He was, in all the relations of citizen and soldier, a true and trustworthy man; and his county has lost in him, a son of whom she had reason to be proud. We mourn with his friends, because of his early death.

The proposition passed by the convention, to re-assemble here on the first day of June next, after the constitution shall have been passed upor by the people, seems to meet with universal condemnation. So far as we have observed the press of the state, not one has taken ground in favor of that unwise and mistaken act of the

The Capitol of Alabama, at Montgomery, was estroyed by fire on the 14th instant. The papers of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature and the archives of the State were saved. The State House was a beautiful building, erected by the citizens of Montgomery, in 1847, in consideration of the removal of the Capitol to that point. It is feared since the destruction of the House that the Capitol may be removed to some other point.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.-The ommittes of the Senate for the present session of Congress, stand as follows:

On Foreign Relations-Messrs. King, Benton Webster, Foote, and Mangum.
On Finance—Messrs. Dickinson, Hunter, Phelps, Dauglas, and Pearce.
On Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Soule, Davis

f Mass., Dodge, of Wisconsin, and Bell. On Mannfactures-Messrs, Schastian, Butler, Jones, Clark, and Upham.
On Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, Turney,

Valker, Spruance, and Corwin.
On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, of Miss., orland, Dawson, Green, and Shields.
On Militia—Messrs, Houston, Dodge, of Wismsin, Clements, Morton, and Sprnance. On Naval Atfairs-Messrs, Yulee, Mason, Bad-

ger, Bright, and Miller.
On Public Lands—Messrs. Felch, Borland, Underwood, Shields, and Smith. On Private Claims-Messrs, Downs, Whitcomb

Davis, of Mass., Clements, and Badger On Indian Affairs-Messes. Atchison, Sebasian, Wales, Rusk, and Bell. On Claims-Messrs. Norris, Whiteomb, Underwood, Stewart, and Baldwin.

On Revolutionary Claims-Messrs, Walker, blam, Norris, and Dodge of Iowa. On the Judiciary-Messrs. Butler, Downs, Berrien, Bradbury, and Dayton.
On the Post-office and Post Roads-Messr

lusk, Bright, Upham, Soule, and Morton. -Me-srs. Douglas, Underwood On Territories-Butler, Cooper, and Houston.
To andit and control the Contingent expense

- nate-Messrs. Dodge of Iowa, Walker On Roads and Canals-Messrs Bright, Atchi-

on, Greene, Foote, and Spruance. On Pensions—Messrs. King, of ones, Phelps, Stewart, and Dayton. King, of Alabania,

ulce, Shields, Miller, and Berrien, On Patents and the Patent Office-Messrs. urney, Norris, Whitman, Wales, and Dawson On Retrenchment-Messrs. Bradbury, Houson, Felch, Mangnin, and Clark. On Printing-Messrs. Borland, Hamlin, and

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, December 27.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Pearman's heirs v Young's heirs, decree, Hardin affirmed. Praigg v Pearce, judgment, Jefferson; affirmed. Redd v Redd, jndgment, Harrison county court;

Handy v Bank N. Orleans, Heeree, Louisville; Duncan v Monserratt, &c., decree, Louisville; re-

Beekwith v Bent, &c., dccree, Lonisville; rev'sd. O'Bryan v Goslee, decree, Lonisvilla; Speed v Brown, &c., deerce, Louisville;

Fry v Whipps, decree, Louisville; Stout v Wells, decree, Louisville; Colston v Price, decree, Louisville; Fauntleroy's heirs v Henderson, judgment, Rus sell; were argued. FRIDAY, December 28.

CAUSES DECIDED. O'Bryan v Goslee, decree, Louisville; affirmed. Fry v Whipps, decree, Louisville; affirmed.

ies, &c., decree, Louisville; affirmed Same v Hill, &c., deeree, Louisville; reversed Irvine v Dunn, decree, Lonisville; reversed. Stont v Wells, decree, Louisville; reversed. Dunkinson v Roberts, decree, Christian; rev'sd ORDERS.

Smith v Dawson, decree, Louisville; Mitchell, &c. v Moore, &c., decree, Louisville; Craddock v Thruston, decree, Louisville; Lillard v Talbott, &c., decree, Anderson; Taber v Lewis, decree, Anderson; were argued

Private Boarding. MRS. N. TAYLOR is prepared to accommodate 8 or 10 Members of the Legislature with comfortable Rooms and first rate Boarding during the session. Her residence is convenient to the Tapitol, on the East side of St. Clair street, two doors south of Mr. Borstow's Dry Goods Store. For particulars, call at the residence, or at the Auction Store.

Frankfort, Dec. 29.—4td

To Hire. NEGRO GIRI, about seventeen years of age-quatified for a semistress and house servant. Enquire at the First Auditor's Office. December 29, 1849.—21d

MALFIED.

or Cali Year or LEBILT DRAMMAN, of North Madison, la torn

ly of Scott county, Ky., to Miss Ann Maria Hearti, late of New York City.

In this city, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Warder, Mr. John M. STIN, of Georgetown, to Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Mr. John 2. Cam-mack, of this plans mack, of this place.

In Frauklin county, on the 20th inst., by the Pev. J. S. Braddock, Mr. William E. With to Miss Delcenea Graves, daughter of William B.

Graves, all of said county.

By the same, on Christmas day, Mr. William
H. Erperson, of Frankfort, to Miss Mary E.
Wright, daughter of Mr. James E. Wright, of

Franklin county, Ky.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. William
W. Wright, of Frankfort, to Miss Julia Ann
Hawkins, daughter of William R. Hawkins, of

Franklin county, Ky.
On the 18th inst., Mr. Ludwell McKay, Jr., to Miss H. Josephine, daughter of Thomas P. Lin thicum, Esq., both of Bardstown, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TProfessor A. CURTIS, of Cincinnati, will continue his Lectures, on Physiology and Mediine, at the Court-House, to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., 3 o'clock, and 7 o'clock, P. M. Lailies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Lectures free. IF We are requested to announce Mr. John M. HELMS, late Door-Keeper to the Convention, a candidate for Door-Keeper to the House of

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY.

Representatives.

BENJAMIN SELBY respectfully announces him-Deeff a candidate for re-election to the office of Door Keeper to the Senate; and refers newly elected members the old Senators, and the following resolution, pass-

ed unanimously at the last session:
"RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Senate are due, nd are hereby tendered, to John D. McChran Sergeantat-Arms, and BENJAMIN SELBY, Door Keeper of the Senate, for their prompt and vigitant attention to the members, as well as a faithful discharge of the duties of heir respective offices."-Senate Journal, '48-9. November 26, 1849 .- dtd*

To the Members of the Senate of Kentucky. THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he will be a candidate for the office of "Door Keeper of the Senate" at the approaching session. To those who are not acquainted with him, he would refer them to the citizens of Frankfist.

LEWIS B. FENWICK.

DJonn C. Herndon is a candidate for Assisant Clerk to the House of Representatives at the approaching session. Dec. 11, 1849.-td

IF We are requested to announce John D. McClure as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate at the approaching session.

Dec. 11, 1849.—td

IT WILLIAM T. SAMUELS of Hardin county, is a candidate for the office of Assistant Clerk of the Senate. Mr. S. is a worthy gentleman, and is well qualified for the proper discharge of the duties of the

Dec. 11, 1849. We are requested to annuance C. N. Johnston as a candidate for Door Keeper of the Sen-

ate at the ensuing session. We are authorized to annaunce Allen T. MOCABEE, of Mountsterling, as a candidate for for Door Keeper of the Senate at the approach-

A. R. McKer, Esq., of Laneaster, is a candidate for assistant clerk of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Kentucky.

We are requested to announce GEORGE W. WAL-STON as a candidate for councilman in the Third Ward.

ATTENTION! FIREMEN!

Water Witch Company, No 1. THE Menchers of the Water Witch Fire Company, are hereby notified, that an election for Officers to serve or test, witt be neld at the engine House, on Saturday the 5th day of January next. By order of Dec. 23, t819.- at A. G. CAMMACK, CAPT.

6th BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Commandants of Regiments composing the 6th Reigade, 3d Division, Kentucky, Militia, are hereby notified, and ordered, to make annual returns of their respective commands, to the undersigned, without delay, having been regularly commissione as Brigadier of said Brigade. Promptate, tion is required.

JOHN W. FORDES,

Brigadler General 6th Brigade. White Sulpuhr, Scott co., Dec. 24, 1849-11

CHRISTMAS BOOKS!-CALL AND SEE. W. M. TODD,-No. 1, SWIGERT'S Pow,

H AS I'MIS DAY opened for inspection and sale, a large and beautilul assortment of ANNUALS and other BOOKS, in rich and beautiful Bindings, suitable for Christmus and New Years Presents, and respect-

ANNUALS FOR 1850. Leaflets of Memory, The Brittiant, Geims of Seauty, Keepsake of Priendship, Friendship's Offertag, Gift of Friendship, Christmas Roses, Christmas Blossoms. POEMS IN RICH BINDINGS.

Wittis' Poetical Works, Longfellow's Poet, works, Bryant's dα, dα, Ancha's dα, dα, Ryron's dα, dα, Tupper's dα, dα, Read's Female Poets of America, Poets and Poets of America, Poets and Poetry of America, Pacred Poets of England and America. OTHER BOOKS.

Women of the Old and New Testament Women o the Bible, heautifully hound. ALSO.

Bagster's Comprehensive Family Bibles; Lippincot's Small Family Bibles; Pucket Bibles, Prayer Books, Pocket Testaments, Hymn Books &c.
Atthound in the richest styles of Turkey Morocco,
Plain Morocco, and Illuminated Muslin
December 19, 1849.

JUVENILE BOOKS. A VERY large assortment of the newest Publica-tions, suitable for the season, on hand and for sale by [Dec. 19.1] W. M. TODD. SONS OF TEMPERANCE ANNUAL for 1850.

A FEW COPIES of the above named very beautiful ANNUAL, just received and for sale by December 20, 1840. W. M. TODD. FASHIONABLE HATS,

From W. H. Beebe & Co. New York, and W. Dodd of Co. Cincinnati.

Of the latest slyle and finest fluish. A large supply, so as to fit all customers, constantly kept on hand, and sold at the lowest price, by W. M. TODD. EWIS A. SPANGENBERG. JOHN W. PRUETT.

Frankfort Clothing Emporium. SPANGENBERG & PRUETT.

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READY MADE CLOTHING.

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, FRANAFORT, KY.

THEY make to order, in the neatest and most fash lonable style, every article worm by gentlemen, which they warrant to fit or no sale. They, savile the public to call and examine their goods.

MORE APPLES! JUST received, on commission; another lot of 53 bar-rels of extra fine APPLES, and for sale at \$25 and, 34 per barrel, for cash, by December 27, 1849.

Flour. 20 BBLS, best Family Flour, (warranted,) for sale by November 22, 1-19. II. L. GOODWIN.

Salt. 20 BBLS. Lake Salt, fur sale by November 92, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN. Buckwheat Flour.

IN Sucks, and for sale by November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

50,000 Shingles Wanted. WANTED, 50,000 good Poplar Shingles. November 22, 1849. H. L. GOODWIN.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

R. KNOTT,
HAS THIS DAY commenced receiving his Second
Fall Importation of DRY GOODS, from the
Eastern Cities. Frankfort, Nov. 23, 1849. A SPLENIID assortment of high colored French Merimons and Cashmeres, received this day, from the Eastern Cuies, by November 23, 1819.

A VERY large lot of Black Silk Luce, Velvet Ribbons, and Jenny Lind Braids, for trim-ing dresses, this day received and for sale by November 23, 1849.

A FINE assortment of White Crape Shawls, and Embroidered French Cloaks, received from Philadelphia tinsday, and for sale by November 23, 1849.

R. KNOTT.

A LARGE assertment of Ribbons, this day received ed, and for sale by R. KNOTT.

November 23, 1849. 16 BBLS. good EATING and COOKIMG AP-PLES, just received and for sale for Cash, by November 21, 1849.

10 BBLS, this year's DRHED PEACHES, just received, and for sale for cash, by November 23, 1819. SAM, HARRIS.

MUSIC. JOHN F. LLOYD has just opened a large blot of splendid NEW MUSIC, selected in person out of the Stocks of all the enument purifishing houses. Ludies, Musicians and Amateurs, are invited to

Musical Instruments of every description furnished at the lowest Western prices, Lloyd's Brug Store, Nov. 23, 1849.—dLeg.

KENTUCKY Collegiate and Military Institute.



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FACTLTY.

COL. F. W. CAPERS, A. M., President and Superin tendent, Professor of Urvil and Military Engineering, Philosophy and Astron any.

HON, THOMAS B. MONROE, Professor of Organic, Constitutional and International Law

Constitutional and International Law, J. D. DeBOW, A. M., Pr. fessor of Political Economy Commerce and Commercial Law,

MAJOR T. LIADSLEY, A. M., Professor of Ancient
Languages, Logic, Rictoric and Ancient History,

CAPT, R. W. BARNWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern

CAPI, R. G. BARAWELL, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Be as Lettres. CAPI, W. J. MAGILL, Professor of Mathematics, PAPI, Savin, P., BASCOM, Post Adjutant, J. T. DICKINSON, H. D., Sur, Jean, Locarion, The sile of the Institute, Franklin Springs, six unless from Franklort, is in all respects desiralde, apart in an all unwholesome influences, whether moral on missical.

on physical,

Admission.—Applicants for admission, on presenting
a certificate of and instal character, and paying the
observe of the lustitute, will be assumed to classes as
their advincement may justify; and upon satisfactivity
passing the next examination thereafter, will be entitled on warrant of appointment of Cadet, from the Gar

ADVANTAGES .- The course of studies at the Institute is unusually comprehensive in its character. Whilst the Mintery Education is completed and the Cadet litted for the command of a Reament or Breade in the field, should his country require such services, he is at the

LAW DEPARTMENT, HON. THUS. B. MONROE, Professor.

The Dipartment is organized, for the present, with the view of add in, or by toose branches of Law which belong rightly to the resular Academic concess of every callege, and which are in fact necessary to enable the storent to understand his own government, with the powers and drines of its citizens and officers, and thin make his useful the states man, in that player, and accomplished American gentleman; and not with a view to his practice of the Law as a profession.

The class will be constituted of all the Students of the College willst engaged in their atunies of line by and Moral Plat sophy, but its exercises will be so concluded as not to interrupt the studies of its members in any of their other classes.

TERMS.

Payable half yearly, in advance. Institute charge for Board, Tintion, lights and Washing, per Collegiate year. \$160 00 Do. do oo (Freparatory Department,) 130 till Prenchand Spanish Languages, extra, each. 10 00

For more particular information address the under signed, at "Keatneky Military Institute, Frank': Springs, Franklin county, Ky." F. W. CAPERS October 141, 1949.-- 18

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, &c.

We continue, as we have done for ten years past, to manufacture Paste Blacking, Writing Ink, and Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The quality of these articles we warrant equal to any fin the country, and the low price at which we now sell Paste Blacking and Writing Ink, offers inducements for Western Dealers to buy of its, instead of bringing out an Bastern article at a brigher cost in the addition of freight, insurance, and exchange

We have every necessary appliance of machinery to make these articles to the best advantage, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

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We invite the special attention of Western Dealers to these facts.

Main street, between Fitta and Statth.

Cincinnati, Ang. 1, 1849.—d

Piano Forte Warerooms. N. W. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI. PETERS & FIELD,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public generally, that they are constantly supplied with PIAND FORTES, From the unrivalled Manufacturers. NUNS & CLARK, and A. H. GALE & CO. of New York, and will far sisk them to purchasers at the New York retail prices, giving an unlimited guaranty, with bill of safe of each instrument.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, of London.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000—SURPLUS, \$255,000!!!

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above fustitution, is prepared to receive proposals for Life Insurance.

strument. P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instru P. &. F. having sold upwards of 250 of these instruments within three years, and received voluntary Letters from a great in my Parchasers, expressing eating entirection with their instruments, do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention 6, all persons destring to purchase, believing them superior in every respect, to any and all others offered in the city.

Orders from the interior will be size prompt aftention, and instruments selected with care.

tion, and instruments selected with care.

N. B. Old Pianos takenin part payment,
We are cosstantly supplied with MUSIC from all

the Eastern Publishers.
Cincinnati October 4, 1849 .-- d CITY STOVE STORE,

No. 5. Fifth St., near Malu St., Cinclunati, O. FRENCH, STRONG & PINE, ESPECTFULIA invite attention to their large as

STOVES, GRATES, &c. Comprising the "Eureka," "Model Air Tight,"
Premium Cooking Stoves; Fancy Air Tight Parlor
and other Heating Stoves in great variety, at LOW
PRICES FOR CASIL Call and examine.
Cincinnati, Gct. 4, 1849.—d

WANTED TO HIRE, A NEGRO GIRL 12 or 14 years of age, for a nuise and house servant. For one who can come well recommended, a liberal price will be given. One from commended, a Moera; proceed, the country would be preferred.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

WANTED! WANTED ::

THE undersigned are desirous of purchasing Six Hundred Bushels of RYE, and Three Thousand Bushels of BARLEY. They are willing to give the highest CASH price.

Frankfort, October 4, 1849.—d

MERRILL'S BAKERY,

WHOLESALE CANDY FACTORY, N. E. Corner Front and Walnut Streets. Cincinnati DILOT BISCUIT;
Butter Crackers;
Soda Crackers;
Always on hand at the lowest prices.
Country Merchants are invited to call.
ROBERT MERRILL, JR

CHARLES MULLER, IMPORTER OF

Faucy Goods, Tays, Cutlery, Looking Glass
Plates, Etc.

A ND Manufacturer of Looking Glasses, Walnut
street, three doors below Pearl, Cincinnati; and 30
Oct. 4, 1849.—d

P. HOLLAND, Commission Merchant, and Tohneco Factor, No. 18. West Front St., Cincinnati, O. BEING Agent for all the principal Manufacturers in Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, I am prepared to set! TOBACCOS lower than any other establishment West of the Mountains. Always in hand, from

1,000 to 5,000 Packages, f the following styles. VIRGINIA. MISSOURI.

Lb. Lump. 5 do.

Cincinnati, October 4, 1849 .- d A. B. KATON STEAM SPICE MILLS.

HARRISON & EATON, Coffee and Spice Dealers, Walnut Street, op-posite Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, v. NONSTANTLY on hand, fresh ground and warranted

CLOVES,
ALLSPITE,
CINNAMDN,
The above articles may: had in bulk, or put up in Pack ages suited to the RATAIL TRADE, and neatly labeled
Ground COFFEE,
Ground RICE,
Roasted COFFEE.
Roasted PEA-NUTS.

African Cayenne Pepper Sauce in Bottles.
Ground COFFEE pucked in papers to order, for Whart Roads or Grocers, and warranted pure.
Yellotels and Steam Bosts supplied at short notice, and are supplied at short notice. M'Pllotels and Steam Doals and on reasonable terms.

CASH paid for MUSTARD SEEH.

[PREFERENCES:—Springer & Whiteman; Eurrows & Thompson; T. C. Butler & Co.; Harrison & Hooper; Hoses & Fraser; Miner, Andrews & Co.

Hotels:—Galt House, W. E. Marsh; P. S. Hotel, A Wetherlace; Pearl Street House, Fol. J. Noble.

Unclimati, Oct. 4, 1649.—d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

TillE undersigned would respectfully call the atten-I from of the public to his valuable stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, consisting of Law, Medical, Theologi al, Miscellaneous and School Books; Blank Recurds and Account Books of every description on hind or made to order at a short notice; Binder's Leather and Cloth; Printer's Ivory and Enameled Surface (anos; a large st. of Record, Foolscap, Letter, Note Envelope, Hotting and Itrawing Papers, Envolopes; Seel and Gold Pens; Quilis; Iuk; Water Colors; Per trained Boards; Gothes, Celestial and Terrestria; Orrespondences and Chains; these Men; Backgammon Boatds, &c. A large stock of Engravings.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE COX, 71, Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Important Information. SHIRES

128 Sycamore, and 36 Fourth St., Cincinnati, COTINUES to Manufacture all kinds of TIN, COP-PER, SHEET IRON and JAPANED WARE and WORK, equal if not superior to any in the United

A silendid and large variety of Honse Firmisbing Goods, consisting of Fancy Hardware, Hollow Wate, Brooms, Dusters, Window and Willow Ware, &c. &c., always on hand and lor sale on reasonable terms. In addition to the above the proprietor is prepared to undertake the Arcney, and attend to the Sale of Armig Incented, Ornamental or Useful Articles of almost every description.

N.B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, N.B.—The location is one of the very best in the city, but the exhibition and Sale Room one of the largest and most splendid in the vehole country.

Unclineati, Ohiu, October 5, 1849.—d

C. A. WITHERS & CO.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia TOBACCO.

Fine Brandies, Wines, &c.

I THE BIGHTAILES, WINES, &C.

II ALF pipe "Hemicssy" Pale Brandy.—pure and old;

2 nall Pipes "Otard" Pale Brandy—very fine and old;

1 half pipe Otard Dognac Brandy;

2 cask superior old Holland Gin;

3 cask "Harriss & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;

4 cask "Harriss & Sons" pure old Oporto Port Wine;

5 cask "Harriss & Sherry;

6 cask "Harriss & Sherry;

6 cask "Gardon" Maneira;

to bbls, Old Bourbon, (very superior.)
For sale on draft or by the hottle by
October 12, 1849. GRAY & GEORGE.

Fine Cordials, &c.!

case Curacao;
2 cases French Cordials, assorted;
1 case "Suisse" Extrait D'Abomthe;
1 case Punch Essence;
2 cases Muscat defrontignau;
1 case Hocheimer Wine;
4 cases Catawha Wine;
5 cases "St, Julien Medoc" Claret.
For sale by GRAY & GEORGE.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

W/E have now in store, 8,039 Hearns of Paper, to and have several lots amounting to 1,051 Reams to arrive within 30 days, comprising the largest and onto complete assortment of paper in the West. A large part of this stock has been manufactured expressly to our order, and is exactly adapted to the wants of Printers, Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.

Our agrangements with Eventry Manufacturers have

Manufacturers, and other consumers in this region.
Our arrangements with Eastern Manufacturers have been persected the present summer, and give us advantages equal, if not superior, to any other Westhru Deal

R. We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very hest We warrant the Papers sold by us to be the very hest of their class marle in this country.

On a strict comparison of quality, weight and colors, our prices will be found Lawer than any others. We have such comparisons by all who wish to purchase in this market.

BUTLIER & BROTHER.

Wholesale Paper Dealers,
Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

Cinclinati, August 1, 1849.—d

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, as Agent for the above fustitution, is prepared to receive proposals for lafe Insurance, and to give all the necessary information on the subject. This Company has a Local Roard of Directors in the city of New York. Under the direction and control of this Roard a large portion of the capital is invested, as an additional security to the American insurers, and as a ground of claim on public confidence. The rates of pregnoun at this office are as low, and the conditions of the policy are as liberal as those of any other institution.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been adjusted by this society, its high reputation, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to Insure.

Printed statements explanalory of the business, and Printed statements explanatory of the business, and the advantages of Life Insurance, will be furnished on

application.

J Office on St. Clair etreet, Frankfort, Ky.

THU. D. TILFORII, Agent.

Dr. J. M. Mills, Medical Examiner.

Frankfort, Oct., 1849-tf [Yeoman copy.]

Kentucky Reports. A PULL SET OF KENTUCKY REPORTS can be turnished on very reasonable terms, for cash, II mediate application be made at Nov. 5, 1843.

TODD'S ROOKSTORE.

REYNOLDS & BROTHER'S SAFETY FUSE. 20.000 FEET of Reynolds and Brother's Safety the late Fair of the American Institute, and for safety, expedition and economy, is unrivated, just received, and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN. and for sale by December 17, 1849.

Western Military Institute.



BOARD OF VISITORS; the ADJULTANT GENERAL, to gether with five lit persons, to be annually appointed by the Executive, to attend examinations at least once in the year, according to ACULTY; incorporated with once in the year, according to law.

ACULTY; incorporated with all the powers, privileges and rights exercised by the Trustees and Faculty

of any other College.

COLDINEL T. F. JOHNSON, General Superintendent;

[Educated at West Point.]

Col. E. W. MORGAN, joint Superintendent and Professor of Civil and Mulitary Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]

sor of Civil and Military Engineering. [Educated at West Point.]
Lieut. Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. [Educated at West Point.]
Major RICHARD OWEX, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry. [A pupil of Br. Ure, of Glasgow.]
Mr. ALEX, SCHUE, Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.—
For 18 unoths a pupil of the celebrated Liebig.]
Rev. II. V. B. XEVITS, A. M., Professor of Antient Languages. [Educated at Princeton College, N.]
JAS. G. BLAINE, A. B., Adjunct Professor of Languages. [Educated at Washington Follege, Pa.]
JAS. H. DAVIESS, Esq., Professor of Law. [A practitioner in the various Courts of Kentcky.]
Rev. J. R. SWIFT, Professor of Modern Languagea. [Educated at Vale College.]
Mr. E. A. CAMBRAV, Professor of Modern Languagea. [Educated in the City of Paris 2]
Capt. C. E. MOTT, Principal of the Academy. [Educated the City of Paris 2]
Capt. W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute.

apt W. W. GAUNT, Adjutant of the Institute, To secure the manifold advantage of health, recommy, discipline, peogress and moral training, the Faculty of this institution, have selected for its permanent location the house,

Blue Lick Springs,

Situated on the Lexington and Maysville Turnpike, 24 niles from the latter place, and 40 from the former; embatically acoustry location, being ten or twelve miles itstant from any t wan or village. The bildiugs are mostly new, well constructed for Garrison putposes. nd ample for the accommodation of three hundred

This place is ansurpassed for its healthy atmosphere This place is misulpassed for its healthy atmosphere, re-water, and romantic summer; and is unquestionarone of the most eligible locations for a Literary
stitution in toe United States. The grounds have
regarly improved and ornamented during the last
exears. A plat of fort acree, beautifully situated on
margin of the Licking River, immediately in the
rrof the buildings, will be reserved for Military Exions.

cises. The removal will be made immediately after Christ-ias, and the School opened at that place On the 7th day of January, 1850.

On the 7th day of January, 1850.

The Academic year extends from the first Monday of September to the third Friday of June-hotty weeks.

Two hundred and seventy five Cadets, from eighteen different States, have entered this institution since it was or ganized in 1847. It is entirely free from the control or demination of any sect ar party, either political or religious. Ectonomy in dress, by the adoption of a chapter of the World:

Wonder of the World:

Wonder of the World:

and that it will cure you, no matter how long you have been suffering.

What IP, Owen, Druggist and Apothecary of several religious. Ectonomy in dress, by the adoption of a chapter of the world:

Mr. John Bull-Dear Sir: I have been for a numier of years everly afflicted with a Mercinial Headache, and no debt mugt be contracted without the consent of such Guardian.

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and practically tanglet in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, being one of

CIVIL ENGINEERING will be thoroughly and ractically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN FITUTE, the Professor, Col. MORGAN, being one of

pense, at the Western Military Institute.

TEBMS.—The entire charge for Tutton, Roarding, Lodging, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Blacking, Servants' attendance, Music, use of Arms, &c. &c., will be \$160 per year. Parments will be required in advance, at that late tote, from the day of entrance to the end of the term. From the first Monday of January—for example—to the third Friday of June, (twenty four weeks,) it is \$96.

Georgetown, Ky., October 31, 1849.—26

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures and Course of Instruction in this De-partment will commence on the first Monday of December next, and continue until the first Monday of April. They are intended to Embrace the most impor-ant branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public, internalional and Constitutional Law, Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by our modessors.

Constitutional and statutary organic law, especially of the government of the United States, and

with entire secresses in a number of the above cases.

Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847.

With entire secresses in a number of the above cases.

Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847.

Louisville and with happy effect. I am over contained the foliality and Admaralty.

The exercises will be two lessons every day—except the hollidays established by low—each occupying in all between one and two hours, and consisting of a lecture, recitation, or an examinastion, or two or all of them conlined, besides the exercises in the Moot Fourt.

The Moot Court will be open all the time, and will be held regularly every day by one or other of the professors, for the instruction of the students in practice in very description of cause, and in the courts of every insoliciton, from the Justice of the Peace to the Supremment of the State and of the United States.

In order that the school shall be composed of gentlem only, every student must be personally known to of the professors, or introduced satisfactorily, and the his admission into the school hemsel marticulate in gayment in the sum of five dollars to the Dean of Yaculty or Secretary of the University, and therefore the salenging and the professor the sum of five dollars to the Dean of Yaculty or Secretary of the University, and therefore the sum of five dollars to the Dean of Yaculty or Secretary of the University, and therefore the sum of five dollars to the Dean of Yaculty or Secretary of the University, and therefore the sum of five dollars to the Dean of Yaculty or Secretary of the University, and therefore the sum of the school shall be composed of gentle to the sum of the dollars to the Dean of Yaculty or Secretary of the University, and therefore the Sum of the States.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician is a construction, and the sum of the States and of the States.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician is a construction, and the sum of the States and of the States and of the States.

Louisville Medical College:

1 have looked over the list of ingredients composing and one tha face his admission into the salmosthe must matriculate the payment in the sum of five hollars to the Deanol Paculty or Secretary of the University, and thereup incribe himself, after which he will pay or otherwise usfy each professor the sum fixed for his reward. The fee of each professor is fixed at twenty-five dol-

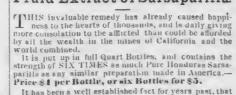
The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on The degree of patheto of Laws with the contents who shall have attended two full courses of the lectures and exercises of the school, or one full course, after having read full twelve months under the direction and with the assistance of a respectable connsellor at law, and who shall on the examination of the several processors be found by them all worthy of the honor, II. A. BULLARD, Dean.

New Orleans, October, 1819. New Grocery Store. THE subseriber would respectfully inform the citi zens of the town and country, that he has opened a new CROCERY STORE in one of the Ruoms of the

always on hand a good assortment of FAMILY GRO-CERIES, which he will sell very low her Cash, or ex hange for Country Produce. N. ALLEN.

Praukfort, Pebrusty 9, 1849. -856-dd wtf

JOHN BULL'S Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.



It has been a well established fact for years past, that sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, was the only true panacea for all diseases originating from an of the blood, the use of mercury, ting drinks, evil broits in youth, barrenness, &c. We boldly assert that John Bull's Fluid Extract of boldly assert that John Bull's Find Extrart of sursuparilla is the only preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles, and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without any regard to price, and every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA also contains the virtues of several other valuable Medical Roots, together forming the hest compound, and producing the greatest curative agent in the known world!

M7THIS MEDICINE, when used according to Di Scrofula, or King's Evil; Conghs, Colds Weakness of the Chest: us of the Skin; Consumption; Liver Complaint; Female Inegularities and Ringworm or Tetters; Scald Head; Pains in the Bones or Joints: Complaints; Sick and Nervous Head

Low Spirits, Night Sweats; Exposure or Imprudence in Life; Salt Rheum; Diseases of the Kidneys; Diseases arising from the use of Mercury; Loss of Appetite; Pain in the Side and Shoulthe Chrinic Constitutional Injeases;
And is a Spring and Sunmer Brink and General
Tonic for the system, and
a gentle and pleasant purgatere; it is superior to
Blue Lick or Congress
Water, Salts, or Seedlet:
Powders. ders; General Debility; Lombago; Duppsy; Jaundice, Costiveness; Sore Throat; Bronchitis;

GOOD TESTIMONY!

The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio, thus speaks f BULLY SARSAPARILLA: of BULL'S SARSAL'ARTILLA:

"IT HAS NO EQU'AL! The unprecedented sale of Bull's Compound Pluid Extract of Saisapprilla in this city, where it has been introduced for the past two months or't with the very gratifying effects produced upon all who have tried it, warrant the assertion that as a purifier of the blood IT HAS ND EQU'AL! This is a hold assertion, but it can be substantiated by calling on the agent in this city."

Bear with us, reader, a little longer, and he convinced that BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the

reactically taught in the WESTERN MILITARY IN STITUTE, the Professor. Col. MORGAN, being one of the most skillnd and experienced Ingineers in the United States. He was for a long time the Principal Assistant Engineer of Pennsylvania, after receiving the highest honors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. All the instruments connected with that lepartment, have been produced at considerable cost, and of the best quality.

The Superimend, in takes the liberty of stating that he is now offered \$75 per mouth for competent Assistant Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at this Engineers. One of his former pupils receives at the same class are receiving, in different parts of the finited States, \$2,000, \$1,300, or \$1,300 a year as Assistant Angineers.

Young men who have an aptitude for the Mathemalical and Physical Sciences, have a wide field open to them, for engaging in an honorable, a beatthy, and a hierative pursuit, for which they may be thoroughly and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically qualified, in a short time, and at small experiments, and practically months, and have no dominated to the processor of the man and it as being the best medicine in use for Rhemman mend it as being the best medicine in use for Rhemman mend it as being the best medicine in use for Rhemman mend it as being the best medicine in use for Rhemman mend it as being the best medicine in use for Rhemman mend it as being the processor of

From Hr. Wh. T. Parkties:

Mr. Bell: In regard to your Sarsaparilla, I will say that Have ised it to some extent in Pataneous Affections of long standing, as Times capetis, Lepra, Proriasis, Scabies, Spluilitic Cachenia, and in all diseases where the indication of cure seems to consist in a thorough change or modification of the fluids of the hody, with considerable success, in conjunction with local treatment. I think I would prefer it to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla in use, and any physician will admit its value, upon learning the substances that enter into its composition. Respectfully yours.

WM. T. PRENTISS, M. D. Lewisport, Ky., Dec. 4, 1847.

April. They are intended to combrace the most important branches of the Common and Civil Law, Public. International and Constitutional Law. Lectures will be delivered upon the various branches and subjects, by lour ptclessors.

Those by Professor Haway A. Bullard marked.

1. The history of the Roman Law, from the earliest times.

11. An Analysis of the General Principles of the Roman Civil Law, according to the most approved method of the terman School.

11. The history are the terman School.

11. The history are the Codes of France and Spain.

12. An Untline of the Land Tities in Louisiana, whether derived from France, Spain, or the United States.

Those by Professor Throdore H. McCaler, will treat of:

1. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the Rights an. Obligations of Masters and Mariners Collissions, and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, thyll and Mintary, Mariners' Contracts, Marine Insurance and Hypothecations, and Contracts for Muratime services in Building, Repairing and Supplying Ships.

1. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relatious. Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize, and the Practice of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relatious. Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States,

11. International Law, embracing the Law of Prize Courts, the Absolute Rights of States in their pacific and hostile relatious. Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, International Law.

11. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, International Law. NOTICE TO FEMALES.

A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR SKIN.

III. The Junisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the Original Jurisdiction of the Instrict Courts as Courts of Admiralty.

The lectures by Professor Rangell Hunr will treat of the Counties by Professor Rangell Hunr will treat of Scientific Revenue, and as it relates to Ecreantile Perzons, Mercantile Property and Contracts, and Mercantile Remedies. These Lectures will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships, and Corporations; of Principal and Agent; of Bills of Eachange and Promissory Noises and Sinpung; of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers, Contracts of Afficight ment by Chairer Party, and for Conveyance in a tieneral Ship; of Freight, Jettison and Average Salvage and lusurance; of Sale, Guaranties, Liebs, and Stoppage in Transitu.

II. The Crimical Law and Practice in Courts of Ctiminal Jurisdiction.

III. The Law of Evidence

Professor Timass B. Monroe will deliver Lectures and anstruct the school upon these branches of Law:

1. The Common Law of Lugiand as it was in England, and as it is now lumned in the United States in the Federal and Statutary niganic law, especially of the government of the United States, and the trade of the counting of the County of the United States, and the County of the Government of the United States, and the County of the County of the County of the United States, and the County of the County of the United States, and the County of the C

Mr. John Brill: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe yong Sarsaparilla to be the best article exermanufactured for the cure of Scholula, Syphillis, and many other cutaneous and Glandular Affections, having used it will entire success in a number of the above cases. Louisville, Dec. 26, 1847. JAN. M. MOOKE.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of ohn Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the combination to e an excellent one, and well calniated to produce an iterative impression on the system. I have used it both rpublic and private practice, and think it the hest article of Sarsaparilla in use. M. PYLES, M. D., Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital.

Resident Physician at the Louisville Marine Hospital. This Medicine is daily grappling with disease through the Western Country, restoring to blooming health and youthful vigor, the sick and afflicted—may, those that are grievously toraiented. Certificates are tenning from all directions, from nen of truth and high moral standing, placing it from its intrinsic worth, the very best of all remedies ever before the public.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
At his principal Office, St., Fourth streat, and by the Druggists generally in the city and county
Persons wishing to accept, an Agency for the Sale of Buil's Sarsingurilla, will please address

JOHN BULL,

Sarsupartita, will please address

JOHN RULL,

81, Fourth street, Louisville, with references. W. L. CRUTCHER W. L. CRUTCHER,
Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.
November 23, 1849.—6in



WOODRUFF & McBRIDE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. MANUFATURERS of Planes, and all kinds of Far-ners' and Mechanics' tools, all of which they will sell as low as any bouse in the west. Country merchants will please give us a call at No. 5.3, Third street, near Main, next to the Courier office, Louisville, Ky. Louisville, October 2, 18-9.

S. J. JOHN'S,

Cabinet, Chair und Safa Ware Rooms, Third St., North side, between Muin and Sycamore, CINCINNATI.

S. J. J. keeps all kind of CABINET FURNITURE, at as LOW PRICES, and WARANTED as well made us at any Cubinet Ware Room in the Westran Country.

Cincinnati, June 12, 1649—870-11.

GOOD SHAVING, At the Gas-Light Barber Shop, in the Mansion House, Corner of Muin and St. C ir Streets.

House, Corner of Muin and Sec.

Johnson Buckner,

RETURNS his grateful thanks to the citizens of Frankfurt, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he commenced business in this place. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business, to merit a continuance of the January 5, 1849. RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON,

Bank Note Engravers & Printers, CORNER OF 4TH AND MAIN STS., CINCINNATI, O.

ALSO, Bonds, Bills of Exchange. Checks, Certificates
of Deposite, Propoissory Notes, Seals, Cards, Oc.
The services of Mr. T. B. Baoth, like of New York,
have been secured exclusively for the department of
listorical and Pottrail Engraving.
The above nifice is under the supervision of GEO. T.
JONES, a practical Engraver. Aug. 28, 1849—881 6m

J. F. & B. F. Meek, MANUFACTURERS of fine FISHING REELS:
GLOUKS: Time Pieces and Regulators, Frankfort Kentucky.

May 8, 1849.—8651f

Fresh Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. JOYCE & WALSTON,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c., consisting of

GROCERIES. Lityl ORS, &c., consisting of 15 bbls, old Bourbon Whiskey;
15 do. old Copper destited do.;
3 half pipes superior Brandy, Maglore brand;
thalf pipes Cogna: Brandy;
19 bbls, Fognac Brandy;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Port Wine;
2 pipes superior Maderia Wine;
20 boxes pressed Tallow Candres;
20 boxes Star Candles;
20 boxes Rosin Soap;
5 boxes variegated Soap;
2 howes Castile Soap;
5 boxes superior Gunpowder Tea
1 box Elack Tea;
1 Tierce Rice,

5 bbls, double terined Loaf (sugar; 90 bbls, New Orleans Sugar; 60 bags superior Rio Pofice, 10 boxes James River Tolocco; 5 boxes Pavendish do: 10 bags old Government Java Coffee, 110 bbls, Salt; 75 bags Table salt; 110 Loxes Eurrows' Mustard; 40 Fee V., 1 bre V., 1

Also-A large resortment of STOVES, GRATES, COPPER, TIN and SHEET IRON WAKE, and other articles too numerous to mention.

P. S. We will trade for Country Produce on liberal terms.

Frankfort, Sc. 1, 18, 1849.—8840f

Fair Warning. WE have now been doing business in Frankfort for nearly three years, and in the mean time have been very indulent to those who purchase LIMBER from us. We now NEED MONEY, which we MUST HAVE, and we believe give four warning to all t who know themselves to be indented to us, to c for ward and settle up, or else we will be compelled place our accounts in the hands of the proper officers for collection. We hope this Warning will not be disre SCOTT & HARRESON. wise," &c. SUOTT & HARBESON.
P. S.—All those who wish to purchase LUMBER, are hereby addited that we are selling at very reduced prices, for CASH. Call and see. S. & R. Frankfort, March 27, 1849.—850-tf

JOHN P. HAGGIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will Practice Law in Mercer and the automit Harrodsburg, Sept. 1849.—885 ty

DOCTOR ALEX. M. BLANTON, Determined to make Frankfort his permanent residence offers his services to the public. Office Clair street, apposite the Branch Bank of Ken-

COTTON YARNS .- 10t doz. Oldham & Todd's 500; 350 doz. Oldham & Tood's 660; 122 doz. do. 700: 120 doz. do. 700; 160 doz. do. 806. 204 doz. do Hope Cotton Yarras: 200 doz, 600 do. lo: in store and for B. F. JollNSGN

Janua 1849. ANDREW MONROE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, South side Third street, poposite Henrie House, CINCISNATI.

REFER TO-Hon. J. J. PRITTENDEN. Frankfort, Ky. E. II. TAYLOR, Esq. Frankfor R. PINDELL, Esq., Lexington, Ky. P. S. Bran, Esq., Covington, Ky. Cincinnatl, Ohio, Oct. 3-1849*

Barber Shop, Bath House, &c. Henry Samuel,

On East Side St. Clair St., opposite the Mansion House,

Having recently refitted his metablishment in a style superior to any in the city, and as he has fit ted up good Gas Lights, he is prepared at all times to attend to all that may give him a call. He continues to keep for sale Perfunery, Brushes, Gloves, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c., &c. HIS NEW BATH HOUSE, which was fitted up last summer, in style inferior to none in the city, is open from Monday to Sunday morn-ing, where all can obtain any kind of Bath at the short-est notice. He has, also, the test kind of washer wo-men, and any one wasting clothes

WASHED OR SCOURED, can have it done in superior order and without delay.

By careful attention to business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally be stowed to him. Oct. 4 1849-870-tf

Cigars. IN addition to the subscriber's large stock of fine Cigars, you will find Coba Sixea, Casadores, and Brazilian Cigars, all very fine, at PIERSUN'S CONFECTIONERY November 22, 1249.

Cranberries.



INSURANCE. THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MA-

CHARTERED IN 1836.

CAPITAL-\$300,000.

VILL insure Buildings, Furnit re, Merchandize, &c. against less or damage by the, in town or country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoen against the damages of re a navigation.

The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.

H. I. TOHO, Agent.

May 22, 1849—807-11

Protection Insurance Com-THE undersigned will issue policies on every description of Buildings and Goods, Wares and Merchandre contained therein, against loss or damage by Fire, and on the cargoes of Steam Boats, against the perils of the river, and on the cargoes of vessels against perils if the sea and lakes, on the most favor able terms.

The high reputation of this Company for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which all losses are adjusted and paid, in connection with the low rates of premium, offer great inducements to such as wish to listing.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the Nantilus

Suc. 1. The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, in enact or failures. The Nantilus Insurance Company shall hereafter be known as the New York Life I variable Company.

Sec. 2. The faciness of the said Company shall be confined to insurance on lives, and it may make all and every insurance appertaining to life, and receive and execute trusts, make endowments and grant and purchase annuities.

CORNER ON JULY AND MAIN STS., CINCINATI, O.

LEO, MONDA, Bills of Exchange. Checks, Certificates of bepasite, Propissory Notes, Seals. Cards, & Chies switces of Mr. F. H. Book, like of New York, have been secured exclusively for the department of the above inflict Engravine.

The above inflict is under the supervision of GEO. T. JONES, a practical Engraver.

Aug. 28, 1849—881 6m.

Pierson's Confectionery.

THE SURSCRIBER takes this method of returning his thanks to the criticals of returning his thanks to the criticals of the liberal patient of behavior and good as the strick of the found tring to deserved.

Be would also inform the Public, that be has obtained the services of Mr. IRCK, a first rate Confectioner, just from New Orleans, and is now prepared to furnish paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who hasy honor im with a call.

August H. 1ed.

Straw! Straw! !

WE shall want a large quantity of Straw for nur next year's singeing operati as, and would therefore thus early invite the Farness residing within a range of 15 miles about Covingion, to save their will and the Straw immediately of the ground, so as to secure a large supply before the commencement of the sea son.

Any Farmers wishing to dispose of their Straw will please apply personally or by letter to MILWARD & OLDERSHAW, June 19, 1849-851-8im. [ch. M. & U.]

J. F. & B. F. MCCK.

J. F. & B. F. MCCK.

Diving the particular of the contingent will be past of the contingent will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who hasy honor immediate and the service of the company. August H. 1e-49.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT. becaussued, annuns during the same period amount \$142,191 65 DISRURSEMENTS.

Mount paid for salaries, fees to Physicians and Tristees, Clerk line, &c., Amount paid for re-insurances, Advertising, Office heat, Plinting, Stationery, Furm are, Interest on guarantee capit l, &c., &c. &c.
Asiao, at paid to Agents, for I'onim ssiens, State Taxes, Medical Examinations, Exchange, &c., \$7,761 45

\$11201 68

United States and New York State Stocks. 81.25 Mr. Rends and Minigares.

Notes received 6 the per cent, of p emit in on lafe Policies.

Premiums on Policies in the hands of A ents.

Pplicies on hind in tyet delivered, and quarterly psyments on histories years premium s.

Amount of Premiums charged against subscribers around.

Suspense account. In addition to which, the t'empany holds subscription notes, the remainder antee capital unused by premiums,

First year. Whole number of Policies issued out of Premiums, it is year.
do do second year, da do hind year, do do fourth year,

Amount liable for losses

Premiums for four years.

From which deduct amount of distursements for four years. Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$195.907 69 Balance of premiums above disbursements, \$10.5.8.7. 69

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a lividend of Forty per cent, on the amount of I emium on policies that have run for twelve months, and in prapertian for shorter periods of time to be created on the books of the Company, and for which certificates will be issued, in accordance with the charter.

They have like wise declared an interest of Six per cent, on the amount of previous dividends, payable in cash.

MORKIS FRANKLIN, President,
SPENCER S. BENEDICT, Fice President,
PLINY PREVENAN, Actingns.

Therates of insurance on the Hundred Dollars.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$500—a note for 40 per cent with interest at 6 per cent.—mitheut gwarunty, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make Illamunal payments, leaving the dividends to accumulate—the policy will be fully paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

All its profits accine to the credit of the desices, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a limited period or for the whole term of life, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company in orporated by this State.

For further information, the public are referred to the pampheles, and forms of per posal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies. The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prenered to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

The Decision of the Company of the promptly attended to.

E. P. Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Poffice at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
H. WINGATE, Agent.

Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner. 270-by Removal.

LANTATION, Cuba Principe, Payizo, Star Principe, Ilabanna, Colorado, Regalia, Grenadero's Regalit El Leon De Cro, Pressed Regalia, and Holbrook' ligars, all very fine, at PIERSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

Insurance Company, in the City of New York. Passed April 5th, 1849.

During the year ending April 16th, 1849, 1221 policies

Losses by Beath, less discon

Nett Ralances of Premiums for the year. - \$77.256 13 ASSETS.

> 4.0% 19 \$103,907 69

Number of New Policies Issued.

PLINY PREEMAN, Actuary.

Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1849. THE POWT OFFICE has been removed to the S. E. corner of Broadway and Lewis streets, in the huilding occupied by B. F. Johnson.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M. Frankfort, August 7, 1849-878-11

Fine Cigars.

October 6, 1849.—8-7 2 BBLS. very fine, just received and for sale by Oct. 12, 1819. GRAY & GEORGE. O ticle, in store and for sale by SAM. HARRIS.